"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅛; cash cotton, 5 15-16.

FOREIGN—It is reported that England, Japan, and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Korea, and that the British fleet is returning to Hongkong. The Captain General of Madrid has received all the documents necessary for proceeding against Gen. Weyler, and it is reported that the latter has been summoned from Barcelona to the capital.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. O. W. Braymer of Camden died yesterday of blood poisoning contracted in performing a surgical operation.

Rich ledges of copper and gold have been discovered on several islands along the southeastern coast of Alaska.

Two Seminole Indians were burned at the stake by a mob Friday night for murdering an Oklahoma farmer's wife.

The enforcement of the new law in respect to sealskin garments is causing a good deal of trouble at Niagara Falls to travelers and sightseers.

The Creek Council has appropriated $20,000 to fight the constitutionality of the act giving the United States courts jurisdiction over the tribe.

One of the driving wheels of the engine drawing the Royal Blue Line Express burst near Plainfield yesterday. Three persons were injured.

A shopkeeper was arrested for selling whisky drops to children. Many of them fell asleep over their studies in school from eating too freely of the candies.

Secretary of War Alger, who has been ill for several weeks, is now thought to be suffering with typhoid fever. The disease is expected to fully develop to-day.

The National Executive Board of the Mule Spinners' Union yesterday granted permission to the spinners of New Bedford and Lowell to strike against the recent cuts in wages and resolved it would support other unions who should strike. It is understood the strike will begin in New Bedford to-night.

Some comments are being made in Albany upon the course of State Engineer Adams, as disclosed in his recent statement concerning the deficiency in the canal improvement fund. It is charged that he willfully misled the people by withholding information that the $9,000,000 they were asked to vote for the improvements would not be sufficient to complete the work.

Mr. Hanna's managers in the Ohio Senatorial fight claim to be certain of enough votes to elect him. Arrangements have been made by both sides with a view to preventing trouble in Columbus to-day, when Gov. Bushnell will be inaugurated and the Hanna men will hold a mass meeting. Charges of bribery are made against prominent Republicans who are opposed to Hanna.

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Dr. Abbott preached on liberty in relation to Paul's teachings, holding that one's conscience is his guide to personal action.

Republican State leaders conferred with Senator Platt yesterday and it was decided that Edward Lauterbach should draw up a comprehensive primaries bill to be pushed at Albany. Bi-partisan boards in this city may be provided for in charter amendments.

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Workmen were busy all day yesterday on the bridge trolley tracks, which were almost completed.

Frank Beckwith, a railroad watchman, was murdered at Middletown Saturday night by Edward Simpson, an ex-convict.

Players were selected and final arrangements made last night for the Western tour of the New York Champion Bowlers.

The Druggists' League has prepared a bill having for its object shorter hours for drug clerks. It will be discussed in convention on Wednesday.

The fight between factions of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers was brought up in the Central Labor Union yesterday and caused a heated discussion.

Several boys placed cartridges on the car tracks of the Smith Street line in Brooklyn. The explosion lifted the car from the track and created a panic, but no one was hurt.

Henry Fischer, who was locked up at his own request on Staten Island, because he feared he would harm some one, became violently insane on Saturday with symptoms of homicidal mania.

Edgar W. Chicester, a Grand Army man, left his home at 742 Columbus Avenue on Saturday morning to do some errands and has not been heard of since. His family suspect that he has met foul play.

Henry W. Peabody of Boston said yesterday in Washington that the President in a recent talk with him said: "I am deeply interested in the progress of monetary reform, and desirous of prompt action by Congress."

Michael Gallagher, engineer in a hat manufactory in West Fourth Street, was scalded on the hands by steam which escaped through the bursting of a boiler valve. He also fell from a ladder and received injuries to his head.

George Manshanda, who is in jail at Elizabeth, detained as a witness against Louis Rosell, charged with assaulting Mary Davis and suspected of murdering James C. Pitts, a wealthy farmer, near Summit, N. J., on the night of Sept. 9, has made a confession.

It is understood the Hawaiian annexation treaty will be taken up in the Senate to-day. The opponents of the treaty say they have votes enough to prevent its ratification. In the House the civil service debate will be continued through to-day and part of to-morrow.

Page 4.

The style of rowing taught by Coach Lehmann to the Harvard crew is condemned by Wallace Ross.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has placed a new kind of fender on some of its Fourth Avenue trolley cars, to try the device.

A bologna sausage factory was destroyed by fire, and during its progress one of the firm fainted at the sight of his property going up in smoke.

Dr. H. D. Joy, surgeon of Sailors' Snug Harbor, was put in charge of it temporarily yesterday, pending the appointment of Capt. Trask's successor.

A store keeper of Rockville Centre, whose goods were spoiled by water during a fire in the building in which his store is located, claims damages from the local board.

May Irwin, the actress, has bought two large flats in West Seventy-eighth Street for $85,000, the money being the results of some small investments made in the West years ago.

William Obatt, arrested for burglary yesterday, was searched four times before the money he was believed to have stolen was found upon him. It was secreted in his undershirt.

The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, caught an intruder examining an overcoat after the morning service yesterday, but let him go.

Page 7.

John E. Redmond, M. P., lectured at the Broadway Theatre last night to an enthusiastic audience of Irishmen and their sympathizers upon the rising of 1798.

Dwight L. Moody began yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall a seres of religious meetings to mark the advent of the new city. The hall was thronged both in the afternoon and at night. The evangelist said that this city needs zeal more than Christianity. There is a great deal of good, but it doesn't work enough. More than 150 persons asked to be prayed for at the night meeting.

Page 10.

The Rev. Mr. Yoshuinura, a Japanese Universalist, told of the work of the Church in his country.

The chapel of the Brooklyn Church of Christ, Christian Science, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The new home of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at 861 Lexington Avenue, the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute yesterday, it was announced that an unconditional donation of $10,000 had been made by Mrs. Esther Herman.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, for thirty years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday announced his resignation and a call from the Session for a congregational meeting to consider it. This action was the result of a mutual agreement between Dr. Hall and the Session.

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday, addressed the Society for Ethical Culture upon the meaning of temperance as an aid to spiritual life. He argued that the senses properly exercised should be regarded as the instruments by which the moral aims of life may be attained.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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RICH ALASKAN ISLANDS.

Large Ledges of Copper and Gold Discovered Along the Southeastern Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 9.—Large ledges of copper and gold ore have lately been uncovered on Gravina, Annette, and Revillagigedo Islands, on the Southeastern Alaska Coast. Prospectors declare that these, together with Mary and Prince of Wales Island, contain mountains of rich ore that will make their ultimate possessors immensely wealthy. Many claims have been located on Gravina, and prospectors are rushing in from Puget Sound. The Wragel and Juneau ledges are ten to fifty feet wide, rising frequently above the level of the ground, making their development very easy. Where the work of development has been begun the value of the ore has increased beneath the surface.

Solis Cohen, who has just returned from the islands, declares that hundreds of thousands of tons can be milled or shipped to smelters without sinking shafts. Not only do the ledges extend from tidewater to the mountains in the interior, but they are also found beneath salt water. Some of these have been blasted open at low water, and found very rich in gold. The Islands have good harbors, where ships can call for cargoes of ore, as well as numerous mill sites and water falls from which power may be obtained for operating stamp mills.

The immediate opening of mines rivalling or excelling those about Juneau is expected on these islands. Gravina, the richest, lies along Nicholas passage and Tongas Narrows, extending from four miles opposite new Metlakahtea to sixteen miles above Ketchikan.

STEAMERS FOR THE YUKON.

To be Transported from Louisville to the Coast by Rail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Passenger and freight representatives of all railroad lines leading from Louisville to the Pacific coast are assembling at the Galt House, and tomorrow will begin bidding for the transportation to the coast of four steamboats being built for service on the Yukon River and the ship carpenters and other mechanics necessary to put them together. The boats are being built at Howard's Shipyard, in Jeffersonville, for the Alaska Commercial Company. M. A. Hunt, superintendent of the company, arrived at the Galt House yesterday, and will receive bids to-morrow.

The bids will be for transporting the machinery, sections of the hulls and cabins, and all other parts of the steamboats to San Francisco. About thirty freight cars will be required to transport the boats, and between sixty and seventy-five men will be sent along to put them together. There is great rivalry between the agents of the several lines, and the bidding promises to be sharp and lively.

Klondike Customs Circular.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—A circular from the Customs Department, dealing with travelers' effects going into the Yukon, says: "Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada, may be passed free without duty, as travelers' baggage under the provisions of the customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as are actually accompanying the party, or are necessary and appropriate for the wearing or use of such person for the immediate purposes of the journey."

Dogs for the Klondike at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—The steamer Portia, from St. John's, N. F., landed here to-day the first cargo of dogs ever brought to Halifax. There were 190 of them between decks when the steamer reached her dock. In the transfer to the railway for shipment to the West several escaped and were not recaptured. It is estimated that by the time the dogs reach Vancouver they will have cost about $60 a head. The animals are intended for use by fortune seekers in transporting outfits to the Alaskan gold fields.

Klondike Insurance Case.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 9.—A case of interest to insurance men and persons intending to go to the Klondike will shortly be tried here. Ex-Mayor Cope, before leaving for Yukon, insured his life for $5,000 in the London Accident and Guarantee Company. He met death by drowning on Skaguay trail, and although affidavits were presented by eye-witnesses, the company refused to pay the money to the widow.

Laplanders for the Klondike.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Mail says:

"A large expedition of Laplanders is about to start for New York from Copenhagen, Christiania, and Tromsoe, to go to the Klondike in sledges with reindeer."

FOR SAVING TWO LIVES.

A Medal to be Given to Albert C. Bunn, Jr., on Jan. 16.

At Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 16, a medal of honor from the Long Island Life Saving Association will be presented to Albert C. Bunn, Jr., in recognition of his bravery in saving two lives on the morning of June 24 last at Richmond Hill, L. I. The presentation will be made by J. C. Eadie, President of the association. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of the church, will preside and addresses will be made.

Young Bunn, who is about nineteen years old, was standing, with a number of other passengers, on the platform of the Long Island Railroad station, at Richmond Hill, on June 24. All were waiting for the arrival of an accommodation train to take them to this city, when a delayed express train unexpectedly appeared. The crowd, thinking that the approaching train was the regular one for commuters, began to move across the tracks to board it as usual. It was almost upon them before their mistake was discovered. Then they fled in all directions. One, a Mrs. Yennow, became bewildered. Mortimer Foster, a young architect of this city, saw the woman's danger and ran to her to urge her on. But she was too frightened to move. The train was dashing down on the pair, when Bunn leaped from the platform with all of his strength and threw his body against the forms of the couple. All three fell in a heap as the express train shot by and none of them was hurt.

Plankinton Bank Litigation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Judge Johnson yesterday afternoon issued an order making the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, the Yankton National Bank of Yankton, S. D., the First National Bank of Marquette, Mich., the State Bank of Grant County, Wis., and the Blanchardville Bank plaintiffs in the suit of Fred W. Gores against the Directors of the defunct Plankinton Bank. The suit is to determine whether the Directors of the Plankinton Bank are personally liable for the amount of the deposits.

THE STATE CANAL SCANDAL

Engineer Adams's Latest Statement Causes Severe Things to be Said of Him.

HE IS ACCUSED OF DECEPTION

Charged that He Willfully Misled the People by Withholding Information—Canal Board Likely to Have a Meeting Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The admission of State Engineer Adams that he was persuaded by political pressure to keep silent about the probable cost of the canal improvements while the question was before the people has produced a sensation about the Capitol second only to his letter of a few weeks since to Chairman Hefford.

Many of the engineer's critics do not hesitate to say that in this admission Mr. Adams practically confesses to the most serious charge yet brought against him—that of willfully concealing from the people while they were deciding the question his knowledge that the work could not be done for the $9,000,000 they were asked for. His explanation that he did this because he thought if the canal people asked for more they would get nothing is accepted as probably entirely correct, and it occasions surprise only on account of its remarkable frankness.

Mr. Adams has not been deaf to the din that has been raised about his ears since he revealed the $7,000,000 deficiency in the canal fund, but he declares that he and the Superintendent of Public Works simply have obeyed the law, and he claims for their united efforts the credit of having demonstrated beyond the shadow of doubt that the improvements the people wanted made on the canals cannot be completed for the sum set apart for that purpose.

"We have been particularly careful to obey the strict letter of the law in all this canal work," said Mr. Adams, in discussing this phase of the matter, "and we will welcome an investigating committee at any time. I knew, of course, when I wrote my letter to Mr. Hefford, that our friends the enemy would rush to make political capital out of the failure of the $9,000,000 to complete the work and that all sorts of charges would be made. I knew, too, that the thing would hurt me and would hurt the party. But what was there for us to do but make public the facts? It was not our fault. We simply obeyed the law as laid down to us by the Legislature.

"One interesting thing the investigating committee will find when it begins its work," continued the engineer, with a smile, "is the case of Contract No. 1 on the Eastern Division. At the first large letting it happened that only one man put in a bid for that work, and his bid was about $100,000 over our engineer's estimates. The bidder was a prominent and powerful Republican politician, and he brought to bear every political influence he could to secure the contract on the ground that his was the lowest bid. I opposed the awarding of this contract, though it was not strictly my business. It was finally readvertised. Six bids were received, and it was let for a sum only slightly in excess of the estimates we had made.

"That is only a sample of how we have scrutinized every contract. Mr. Aldridge has made it a practice not to let one without first submitting it to me, and we have kept a sharp lookout for 'unbalanced figures' so as to shut out frauds of every kind."

It is believed here that the suspension of work on contracts now pending suggested by Controller Roberts will be effected. Superintendent Aldridge is still out of the city, and what his position will be on the matter is only known through inference from the State Engineer's utterances. Mr. Adams says that he and the Superintendent have looked into the matter and have failed to find any authority for suspending a contract except for some violation of its provisions. It is supposed, therefore, that Messrs. Aldridge and Adams will stand together in opposing the suspension.

It is not known when the Canal Board will meet. Its regular time is the last Thursday in each month, but its sessions have been irregular and informal. No meeting has been called in advance of the regular date, but it is expected the members will get together before the Legislature convenes again. If they do, it is expected there will be a stormy session.

Controller Roberts and Attorney General Hancock already have stated their surprise and indignation at the $7,000,000 deficit in the estimates; Superintendent Aldridge and Engineer Adams will be on the defensive, it is assumed, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has taken his stand on their side; how Treasurer Colvin and Secretary of State Palmer stand is not known, but it is thought unlikely that the opposition to continuing the work will be strong enough to bring about its discontinuance.

POSSIBLE RIVAL TO YERKES.

Chicago Electric Traction Company to Absorb Various Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Chicago Electric Traction Company, recently incorporated by several New York and Philadelphia capitalists, may cut an important figure in the street railway field here, and the promoters intimate that the company may absorb several existing lines. It is a candidate for a blanket franchise enabling the company to build in any division of Chicago. Levy Mayer, its attorney here, said to-day that it was possible that it might absorb the Calumet Electric Railway and the South Chicago City Railway's property.

The Chicago Electric Traction Company is a direct outgrowth of attempts to demonstrate that electric storage batteries are the coming method of propulsion for all economically managed street railways. It is capitalized at $2,000,000, with a preliminary bonding of $1,500,000. Some see in it a rival to the Yerkes system.

VANQUISHED WITH A HATPIN.

Two Chicago Highwaymen Conquered by a Plucky Typewriter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A hatpin in the hands of an excited woman put two robbers to flight and saved Conductor Symington of the Blue Island Street Car Line at 8 o'clock this morning. Two men rode around the loop with Symington, and afterward when he was in the car collecting Miss Sadie Williams's fare they seized him and started to search his pockets.

During the struggle Miss Williams drew a hatpin and began jabbing it into the robbers. She plunged it repeatedly into their legs and arms, and even when almost knocked down by one of them she recovered herself and stuck the pin as far into him at it would go. Finally the men ran to the rear and jumped off the car without having got anything except wounds. Then Miss Williams had the hysterics and did not recover for a long time. She lives at Twenty-sixth Street and California Avenue and operates a typewriter.

Crossing Accident at Farmington.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 9.—A wagon containing William Lowin and his family was struck by a locomotive this morning at Farmington, on the Lehigh Valley road. An infant was killed and Mrs. Lowin received injuries that will disfigure her for life.

The Brig Manson Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 9.—The brig Manson with a cargo of railroad ties, from Bermuda Hundred, Va., for Philadelphia, struck on Turner's Lump, five miles southeast of the Assateague Life Saving Station at noon to-day, and immediately filled. Part of her cargo may be saved, but the vessel probably will be a total loss.

GEN. ALGER SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Secretary of War Believed to be Suffering with Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The members of the family and the immediate friends of Secretary Alger are seriously disturbed about his illness. His physicians now fear that he has typhoid fever, and if this diagnosis should prove correct the outcome will be in doubt from the start, as the Secretary is in no condition to contend with the disease.

Gen. Alger has been confined to his bed for more than three weeks. At first it was thought he was suffering from the grip, and he was treated accordingly. Ten days ago his physician concluded the trouble was due to malarial fever, and since that time has treated him for that disease.

To-day the symptoms of typhoid appeared, and, while the doctors will not say it is a pronounced case of that disease, they are apprehensive that it will turn out that way. They said to-night that the case would be fully developed to-morrow if it is typhoid fever.

SEIZING SEAL GARMENTS.

The New Law Rigidly Enforced at Niagara Falls by the Customs Officers.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 9.—Society women on this side of the Niagara River were notifying by telephone their Canadian friends and calling acquaintances on the other side of the gorge all day to-day not to wear their seal furs any more when they came over the bridges, and hotel proprietors were solicitous with their guests and visitors not to allow the women to wear sealskin cloaks, muffs, or gloves, or the gentlemen their caps, in crossing the river.

All this is due to the fact that the United States customs officers on the Suspension Bridge and Arch Bridge have received orders to seize and confiscate any sealskin garment coming out of Canada, in accordance with the new law regulating the importation of sealskins.

The Canadian customs officers are jeering and laughing at the new regulation and poking all sorts of fun at Americans.

Many women who passed over the bridges to-day left their seal garments on the Canadian ends of the bridges until they should return.

The United States Customs officers say they have no alternative, but must seize all seal garments and turn them into the Appraiser's Department of the Customs House at Suspension Bridge. Before the owner can secured the return of a seized garment an appeal will have to be made to the Treasury Department in Washington.

Inasmuch as this point on the frontier is a much-traveled location and also a great visiting place for tourists, who come to view the ice scenery of the great cataract, the new law is likely to make a good deal of annoyance. Particularly is this true in respect to the wealthy American families which reside on the heights on the Canadian side of the river, the women of which nearly all wear seal garments. The social intercourse between the two sides of the river is considerable, and that women will be compelled to lay aside their furs when they wish to drive over the bridges, which are much exposed to the elements, is not cheering news.

A number of Canadians and Americans coming in by the evening trains to-night from Canada en route to Buffalo, New York, and other points, lost their fur caps and had to go on to their destinations with anything they could secure for coverings. Enterprising newsboys with traveling caps did a rushing business.

There will be a strenuous protest against the new law from the railroads passing through Canada from the West, notably the Michigan Central, the Canadian Pacific, the Lehigh Valley, the Grand Trunk, and the Wabash. The whole frontier is excited over the law, particularly the women, and it is a topic of conversation in nearly every household to-night.

LABOR MEETING AT ALBANY.

Workingmen's Trades Assembly and the Federation to Join in Agitating Favorable Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The preparations for the annual gathering of organized labor representatives are well under way, and the indications point to a larger attendance at the State convention here Tuesday than has ever before been seen at these assemblies.

State Labor Organizer John Bogart said of the coming convention: "It promises to be the most important gathering of representatives of organized labor ever held in Albany. The delegates will represent considerably more than 100,000 wage workers of the State.

"The primary work of this convention will be the harmonious consolidation of all the interests hitherto represented by the two State labor bodies—the Workingmen's State Trades Assembly and the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders are agreed that this is a necessary precedent to success in securing the desired labor legislation, and no petty obstacles will be allowed to stand in the way of its achievement.

"After the two organizations shall have been properly welded, consideration will be given and prompt steps taken toward enlisting the friendly co-operation of State Senators and Assemblymen in matters of legislation on the following subjects: Prison printing, conspiracy, employers' liability, mechanics' liens, eight hours and union wages on public works, seamen's rights, less hours of duty for drug clerks, direct factory laws, child labor, sweat-shop manufacture, greater protection for building trades and railway workmen, and ways and means of securing the proper interpretation and honest enforcement of labor laws."

TRAIN KILLS TWO IN BUFFALO.

Struck a Carriage Containing Mr. and Mrs. Eiss at a Crossing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A fast train on the New York Central Railroad struck a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eiss of this city, at a crossing on the outskirts of the city, at 7 o'clock to-night. Both occupants of the carriage were instantly killed.

According to eye witnesses, Mr. Eiss saw the approaching train, and tried to hold back his horse, but the animal became frightened and could neither be stopped in time nor turned around.

THE CREEKS TO RESIST.

$20,000 Appropriated to Fight for Their Tribal Courts.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 9.—The Creek Council, in spite of the message of Secretary Bliss, through Indian Agent Wisdom, warning it not to do so, has passed an act appropriating $20,000 to be used in employing attorneys to fight the constitutionality of the act of Congress giving United States courts full jurisdiction after Jan. 1.

Agent Wisdom has notified Secretary Bliss by wire of the action of the Council. All acts of the Indian Councils after Jan. 1 must be approved by the President of the United States. Secretary Bliss has already said that he would not recommend to the President for approval such an act as the Creek Council has passed.

Car Goes Through a Bridge.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a day coach on westbound train No. 36, of the Western of Alabama Railroad went through Cubahatchie bridge, twenty-one miles east of Montgomery, falling a distance of fifteen feet. Conductor Law and Flagman Pope were seriously injured and eighteen passengers received bruises or other injuries, none of which are serious.

BIG COTTON MILL STRIKE

Authorized by the National Executive Board of the Mule Spinners' Union.

FIGHT AGAINST LOW WAGES

Will Be Started To-night by the New Bedford Operatives—Lowell Hands Likely to Follow Suit, and Others Later On.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The National Executive Board of the Mule Spinners' Union met in Boston this morning to consider the recent cuts in the wages of cotton mill operatives in New England.

Nine representatives of the board and of local unions were present, and for two or three hours the situation in the cotton industry in New England was discussed and the action of the manufacturers was reviewed, as well as the attitude of the different departments in cotton manufacture.

It was decided to give the unions in Lowell and New Bedford authority to strike and the Fall River union was censured for its decision to accept the reduction. The New Bedford spinners will take action Monday night, and those in Lowell on Wednesday night.

It also was voted to support any union in a strike against the cut in wages.

An appropriation of $500 per week will be made from the National fund, and every spinner in the United States who is a member of the order will be assessed 25 cents a week. The dockers and back boys who go out with the spinners are to receive $2 per week during their idleness.

"The action of the National Union to-day," said Secretary Ross after the meeting, "means practically that New Bedford is to be made the battleground for all New England in the resistance against the cut-down. The representatives from Lowell, as well as those from other districts, were anxious to obtain permission to order a strike, but from the way the thing turned I believe it is generally conceded that New Bedford is now to be made the initial field of operations. The Lowell spinners will meet Wednesday night, two nights after the meeting of the New Bedford Union, and, as we in New Bedford will vote to strike, it does not seem to me improbable that Lowell will also vote to go out."

"New Bedford will represent New England, so far as our side of the difficulty is concerned, but whatever the outcome may be in New Bedford the matter will not be decided there unless the manufacturers generally concede the demand that the reduction be restored; for when the strike is terminated in New Bedford it will be taken up in some other district, until the movement has extended throughout New England.

"In other words, when we go in, some other district will go out, and we will reciprocate for the aid which they give us by helping them in their difficulty."

Priest's Advice to Mill Hands.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 9.—At the parish mass in St. James's Catholic Church this morning the pastor, the Rev. James F. Clark referred briefly to the local labor situation.

While he wished his parishioners a prosperous new year, he said the outlook was not very bright, since a crisis between capital and labor was at hand.

He urged his hearers to remember that the workingmen had rights as citizens which they should demand, and also that slavery was abolished in 1861. The workingman should not forget, however, that capital had certain rights as well as labor.

His advice to workingmen was to think deeply, act slowly, and when they arrived at a conclusion to stand by it and not be slaves.

STOLEN WOOD EXPLODES.

House in Battle Creek Damaged and Proprietor Badly Hurt.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 9.—A Mr. Henry, who, it is alleged, was using a neighbor's wood, was injured seriously by the explosion of some wood he put in his stove to-day.

It was loaded.

The kitchen was wrecked. The plaster was blown from the ceiling and the addition to the main house was moved from its foundation by the force of the explosion.

Henry may not recover.

HASKELL LECTURES IN CHICAGO.

Dr. A. M. Fairburn Chosen to Deliver the Second Course.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairburn of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, has been chosen by the Trustees of the University of Chicago to give the second course of lectures on the Haskell Foundation. These lectures are provided for by an endowment given by Mrs. Haskell of this city, and are delivered from material collected by research work along religious lines in India.

Dr. Fairburn is a noted Hebrew scholar and was a special lecturer on that language at the university during the Summer of 1896. He will leave for India about April 1.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

Louis O'Neil, Aged 10, Killed by a Train at Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 9.—Louis O'Neil, ten years old, was injured to-day at the railroad station here, and died a few hours later in the Elizabeth Hospital. The boy's father, with his two sons, aged ten and twelve years, went to the station to take the Perth Amboy accommodation train. They reached the station just as the train was pulling out, and ran to catch it.

The younger boy, Louis, was the first to reach the train, and, grabbing hold of the handrail of the front end of the last car, he tried to swing himself aboard. He missed his footing, and rolled under the train. Both legs were cut off below the knees. He was carried to the baggage room, and as soon as possible was sent to Elizabeth, where he was taken to the hospital. There an operation was performed, but it was unavailing, and the boy died this afternoon.

SAID TO BE WHISKY DROPS.

Man Placed Under Arrest for Selling Candy to School Children.

For several weeks parents of the children attending Grammar School 78, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, have noticed that there was something wrong with the children. Many of them appeared drowsy without cause, and in school they sometimes fell asleep over their studies. This condition of affairs has led to investigations on all sides, and resulted last evening in the arrest of Abraham Goldman, the keeper of a candy shop at 316 Pleasant Avenue, opposite the school.

A man, who did not give his name, went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and told Sergt. Delaney that the cause of the peculiar actions of the children was that they had been eating "whisky drops" which were sold by Goldman. A policeman was sent to the shop, and he got Charles Fox, fourteen years old, of 294 Pleasant Avenue, to buy some of the candy from Goldman. After the purchase had been made Goldman was locked up on a charge of violating the excise law.

Diphtheria in Harry Crow's Family.

SALEM, N. J., Jan. 9.—Three children of Harry Crow of this place have died within a few days of diphtheria and two more are dying. The house is quarantined.

A DRIVING WHEEL BURSTS.

Three Persons Hurt by an Accident to the Royal Blue Line Express Near Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9.—The rim of one of the big six-foot driving wheels of the engine drawing the Royal Blue Line Express for Baltimore and Washington, which left Communipaw at 11:30 this morning, burst as the train was rushing past the Netherwood station at 12:10. The wheel went to pieces, and the heavy sections of the rim flew in all directions. Three persons were injured.

The train was making fully fifty-five miles an hour when the accident occured. It ran more than a mile before it could be stopped, and brought up directly in front of the station in this city. One of the sections of the burst driver flew outward and upward and cut a hole in the side of a coal car in a passing coal train. This brought the coal train to a stop and blocked the track the train was on for an hour.

Another piece crashed against the side of the combination coach of the express train at the first seat back of the partition. A hole, three feet square, was torn in the side of the car. Hugh Ness, chef of the Hotel Castleton at St. George, Staten Island, was sitting in the front seat. He was struck by flying splinters and broken glass and cut about the face. He was attended by a physician who was on board the train, and was able to proceed on his journey. John Wyner of Sunbury, Penn., was on the seat back of the one in which Ness sat. The flying fragments dashed the seat from its fastening and Wyner was thrown across the car, but escaped being crushed. When the accident occurred Fireman Frank McManus was thrown down and received a severe scalp wound.

The express was in charge of Conductor John Merlett of Bound Brook and Engineer Charles Houston of Somerville. The train proceeded an hour late with a new engine. The damaged coach was side-tracked here.

CHICAGO SCARED BY $100.

A Stranger with a Big Bill Unable to Buy Food.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Arthur Van Blatt came here to-day from Carbondale, Ill., with $110. He spent $10, but when he tried to get the hundred-dollar bill changed he found himself in trouble. He had not gone to a hotel, and he did not know any one in Chicago.

He offered the bill at a lunch counter, but there was not that much money in the house. They looked suspiciously at the bill and at him. He went to saloons, tobacco stores, hotels, lunch houses, and every open store for blocks and blocks. The police could not help him, and to-night he is hungry and does not know what to do.

A FATAL OPERATION.

Dr. Braymer of Camden Contracts Blood Poisoning and Dies.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—Dr. O. W. Braymer, a prominent physician of this city, died of blood poisoning this morning after a few hours' illness. He was a member of the staff of surgeons of the Cooper Hospital. On Friday he officiated at an operation in the hospital by which a patient was relieved of a dangerous abscess. It is supposed that the doctor must have had a scratch on his forehead over the right eye and that unconsciously he touched it while performing the operation.

His system was inoculated with the virus, and yesterday morning an abscess began to form over his eye. In the afternoon he was obliged to take to his bed. The poison acted rapidly, and this morning at 8 o'clock he died.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Two Seminole Indians Killed for the Murder of a Woman.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 9.—On the Oklahoma border Friday night Marcus McGeisey and Palmer Simpson, two Seminole Indians, were burned at the stake by a mob. They were charged with murder, their victim being Mrs. James Simmons, an Oklahoma farmer's wife.

The entire populace turned out to hunt down and punish the murderers. The trail led the posse to the home of McGeisey, near Maud, a small town in the Seminole Nation, where McGeisey and Simpson were arrested. After securing its prisoners, the mob set fire to McGeisey's house and barn, and did not leave until it saw all of his possessions reduced to ashes. The prisoners were then carried back across the line into Oklahoma Territory, and near the scene of their crime they were executed.

After the Indians had been burned to death the mob allowed the fires to die down, and then quickly dispersed to their homes. No secret was made of the fact that the Indians had been burned at the stake, and yesterday morning their charred bodies were found. Great uneasiness exists along the Oklahoma border, as the impression prevails that much more bloodshed will follow the work of the mob.

According to the latest information the mob's work is not yet finished, and will be completed only when four more Indians have been dealt with in the same manner as McGeisey and Simpson. The citizens' posse was scouring the country for the four men when the messenger left Maud, and it is probable that at least part of the quartet have by this time paid the penalty decreed by the mob.

Baboon Scratches J. T. Sullivan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—While trying to hypnotize the baboon "Pongo" in the "Zoo" to-day John T. Sullivan, the leading man of "The Bachelor's Honeymoon" Company was badly scratched on the face and lost a handful of hair.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the lake regions. Rain has fallen in this trough. A storm appears to be developing in the middle plateau region. A high area has moved southeastward to Manitoba, Minnesota and Qu'Appelle reporting a pressure of 30.42 inches and a temperature 12 degrees below zero, and Winnipeg 14 degrees below zero. This has caused a sharp fall in temperature of 30 degrees to 36 degrees to the north of North Dakota, and the cold wave will extend Monday night through Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The temperature has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Red River of the North Valley, the middle slope, and the northern plateau region. It has risen in the Mississippi Valley, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	23	35	39
6 A. M.	22	33	35
9 A. M.	20	35	39
12 M.	31	37	40
4 P. M.	38	40	43
6 P. M.	34	37	43
9 P. M.	33	37	40
12 P. M.	33	37	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1897	29
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees, at 3:30 P. M. The minimum was 33 degrees, at 6:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was 72, and at 8:00 P. M. 56.

OHIO'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Mr. Hanna's Managers Claim to be Sure of Enough Votes to Elect Him.

INAUGURATION OF BUSHNELL

Arrangements to Prevent Hostilities in Columbus To-day—Prominent Men Opposed to Hanna Accused of Bribery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Senatorial situation has not changed to-day. The conferences continue day and night, and the doubtful members are given no rest, but no such flops were announced to-day as those of the previous two days in favor of Hanna. The workers for the Senator say they now have enough votes.

The Kurtz workers say they can spare another vote or two and still defeat Hanna, but they insist that they have lost all their doubtful men now, and will stand to the last with at least eight Republicans and the sixty-five Democratic members against Hanna. They even say that they expect to get Manuel of Montgomery back to their side before Tuesday, and also Griffith of Union, who, after changing his mind several times, issued last night what he declared was his final statement, in which he announced his intention of voting for Mr. Hanna. In this statement he said:

"Many of my constituents from all parts of the country have called on me, and I now know that the growing sentiment among Republicans of this county against Hanna, as I conceived it to be, does not exist, but that his adherents, as I now believe, are stronger and more numerous than at the time when the county convention was held that nominated me."

It is claimed by the opposition that while Senator Hanna's forces have been charging on their lines, they have been successfully attacking his lines, and have promises from members on whom the Senator has been depending. The Hanna men claim two more accessions to-day, but they will not give the names as they did those of Representative Manuel Friday night and Representative Griffith last night.

The opponents of Hanna are unwilling to bet. Offers of even money on Hanna's election ranging from $500 to $5,000 have remained posted at the Nell House for two days without takers. Gen. Grosvenor has offered to bet $500 on the result.

ingly an interview was arranged for in a certain room in a certain hotel, but in advance the precaution had been taken by the member to conceal a stenographer in the room, who took down every word of the interview, an important part of which was an offer of $5,000 cash made to the member if he would vote against Senator Hanna. Just what use will be made of the stenographer's notes will be governed by the course of the anti-Hanna people."

It is stated on good authority that the above case became known to the "opposition" soon after their organ made a sensational publication about the Grand Jury being called on to investigate the action of several workers for Hanna. At any rate, there has been nothing said about the Grand Jury's work since last Wednesday. The notes of the secreted stenographer have been written out, and they comprise several pages of matter, which is in the possession of a very prominent Republican. The two men who are accused of offering $5,000 are as well known in Ohio politics as either the senior or the junior Senator or the Governor. One of them holds an important State office and the other has been an important official and leader in this city. These two prominent workers against Hanna were not the ones in the room with the member of the Legislature and his concealed stenographer, but they sent their man to the legislator's room, and when the member insisted on knowing who authorized the offer, the names of these two were given.

Charles Foster for Hanna.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison, arrived in the city to-night. He has been considered as a compromise candidate for Senator, and by some considered as unfriendly to Hanna, but he soon declared himself for the Senator under the existing circumstances and was in conference with him soon after his arrival.

Silver Fusion in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 9.—Action has been taken in the city looking to the union of all the free-silver forces at the coming State election in June. The State Central Committees of the Democrats and the free-silver Republicans have decided to hold State Conventions in this city March 23. It is understood the Populists and the Union Party also will call their State Conventions in this city for the same date.

A BELATED MARRIAGE NOTICE.

It Brings to Light a Supposed Romance of a German Baron and Baroness.

The publication yesterday of a belated notice announced the marriage on Aug. 10 of Baron Ernst Ullrich von Muenchow to the Baroness Adda von Rycharska, by the Rev. Mr. Schneider.

Hardly any one in this city save a few of their countrymen know the couple, but back of the simple announcement of their marriage there is said to be a romance which began in Germany several years ago.

The Baron and his wife are now living at 137 West One Hundred and Third Street, but it was impossible last night to see either one.

Up to the time of the marriage, the Baroness and her mother had been living for some time at the home of Mrs. Herman Hausen, at 137 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, with whom they boarded.

They were, it seems, fairly well known in the neighborhood, and as Mrs. Hauser could not be seen last night, some of the neighbors volunteered the information they possessed in reference to the marriage.

It was said by one, that the families of both Baron Von Muenchow and the Baroness Von Rychorska had, not long ago, been wealthy and influential in South Germany. Oddly enough the fortunes of both were swept away, or impaired about the same time.

The Baron up to that time was a Lieutenant in the army, but he resigned his commission and came to this country, following, in fact, the Baroness and her mother, who They came to New York, the story goes, and soon found their way to Mrs. Hausen in Brooklyn. It was not long before Baron Von Muenchow sought them out. The young people had been engaged in Germany, Mrs. Hauser's neighbor said.

Shortly after the Baron's arrival he secured on the strength of his German cavalry experience the position of instructor in a riding academy. The Baroness about that time was engaged as a governess in a wealthy family near Central Park.

In August the two were married without, it was said, either the knowledge or consent of the Baroness's mother. She is said to be reconciled to the marriage now, however.

To a friend yesterday morning Baron von Muenchow said that the insertion of the notice was merely a practical joke on the part of some friend. When he learned that the Baroness, who had been visiting her mother in Brooklyn, had confirmed the report of the marriage, he hastened thither.

CHARLES F. KENDALL DEAD.

New York Manufacturer Taken Off by Heart Disease in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—To-night while he was at supper at the Burnett House, Charles F. Kendall of Camden, N. J., fell dead of heart disease.

He was President of the Kendall Knitting Company, with factories at Camden, Utica, and Syracuse, N. Y.

He had been to Florida, and reached here this morning on his return. His body will be taken to Camden, N. Y., to-morrow.

COMTE ESTERHAZY SURRENDERS

To Stand Trial by Court-Martial for the Figaro Letters.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy of the French Army, who is accused of the authorship of letters published recently in The Figaro reflecting upon France and the army, surrendered to-night at the Cherche-Midi Prison for trial by court-martial, ordered by Gen. Saussier, Military Governor of Paris.

Who Is This John Brown?

The officials at Hudson Street Hospital desire to learn the identity of a man who died there last night, who is only known as John Brown. He was about forty-five years old, and was taken to the hospital from in front of 117 Park Row on Thursday, unconscious from cerebral hemorrhage. In a few moments of consciousness his name was learned, but that was all. It is said that he used to sell papers or periodicals on the street.

Fell Six Feet, Broke Three Ribs.

While Paul Ludwig, a painter, of 171 East Ninety-sixth Street, was standing on a step-ladder only six feet from the floor, in the elevator shaft of the Tower Building, 50 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, his foot slipped and he fell, upsetting the ladder and breaking three of his ribs. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

Death of John D. Scully.

John D. Scully of Pittsburg, Penn., died yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He had been connected with the First National Bank of Pittsburg for forty-four years. His reputation as a banker was national and his opinion on any subject connected with banking carried great weight with it.

Dissatisfied with Her Name.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

That colored folks have a florid taste in nomenclature is well known. The finer the name, the more certain the dusky mother is of bestowing it on her offspring. Nancy and Betsy have had their day, and in their stead appear Lilian, Gladys, Stella, and Mabel. However, it sometimes happens that the owner of an uncommon name is not pleased to be thus singled out from the vulgar herd of Johns and Janes. An up-town housekeeper has a washerwoman with the queer Christian name of Damsel, and it once occurred to her to ask this Madonna of the Tubs for whom, or what, she had been called. In reply to the question the washlady replied: "'Twas a frien' of meh maw gimme that entitle—an' a mighty ugly one it is, I mus' say. But I've got worse names than that," she added, gloomily; "meh full name's Queen Victoria Damsel Jones."

The Truth of History.

Tourist (out West)—I presume this neighborhood is full of exciting history.

Guide—You bet. D'ye see that point o' rocks? When the Sheriff's posse got after Buffalo Jim they chased him to the top of that there peak, 300 feet high, and the only way he could escape them was by jumping.

Tourist—Goodness me! The fall killed him, of course?

Guide—No. He didn't jump.—New York Weekly.

Manufacturing Furrier,
Has Marked Down
PRICES OF ALL FURS
Except Sealskin.
124 AND 126 WEST 42d STREET

CONFERRING WITH PLATT

The Republican Leaders Decide to Push a New Primaries Measure.

LAUTERBACH TO DRAW IT UP

Quigg Says It Will Be Approved by All Republicans—Other Measures Discussed — Bi-Partisan Boards Possible.

A new primaries election law was the subject at last night's conference of Senator Platt and his lieutenants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those present at the deliberations were ex-County Chairman Edward Lauterbach, Congressmen Quigg and Odell, State Chairman Hackett, Senators Ford and Ellsworth, and John Sabine Smith.

Two bills had been drawn, one by Senator Ford and the other by Mr. Smith. These were submitted for inspection and discussion, as well as the measure favored by the Allied Clubs, the organization which introduced at Albany last year a primaries election bill. None of the bills was accepted by the conferees in its entirety, and Mr. Lauterbach was delegated to draft a measure in which will be incorporated parts of all of them, and including the Lexow bill introduced last year.

"The new primaries election bill," said Mr. Quigg, "will safeguard the rights of every Republican to vote at the primaries. It will be a comprehensive measure, and will meet the approval of all Republicans. The draft of it will be made public within forty-eight hours. In my opinion it will overcome all of the objections which have been made to the present law."

The bill will be introduced in the Legislature by Senator Ford, and will be referred to the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman.

Provisions of the New Bill.

It is said that the new measure will define a political party, and provide that the highest political organization in a county or district shall determine whether delegates elected to the party bodies and to conventions shall be chosen by the open primaries or election district plan. Under the last-named system all must be enrolled who subscribe to the party list. The time of enrollment is to be in December, between the hours of 6 and 10 P. M., and an entirely new enrollment must be held annually.

If the plan of party organization be the Assembly District system, then open primaries must be held, but the highest body in any party may decide whether it shall organize on the Assembly or election district plan.

At such primaries or enrollment three Inspectors must be provided, who shall prepare three enrollment books, one of which shall be sworn to and deposited with the County Clerk, another to be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee, and the third to be retained in the district. These books shall be open for inspection at all times.

When the Inspectors have certified to the County Clerk the names of the persons elected as delegates to any convention or party body, the roll is considered to be made up, and there can be no appeal. Conventions, under the proposed law, however, have the same power that they possess now to determine who are entitled to seats.

The penalties for an infraction of the provisions of the law are similar to those that now apply for election frauds.

Conferences During the Day.

Other conferences with Mr. Platt were held at the hotel during the day. Louis F. Payn talked with him about affairs at Albany in the morning.

There is no intention, so the Republican leaders say, to introduce an anti-cartoon bill. The matter was not considered on Saturday or yesterday, they assert, and no bill of the kind is in contemplation. Some of the leaders said last night that they had had all they wanted of anti-cartoon measures, and would not again attempt to pass one.

Senator Platt and his Albany lieutenants gave their attention yesterday to the Assembly and Senate Committees, beside other subjects. It was said that only one Chairmanship had been definitely decided upon—that of S. Fred Nixon, to be head of the Committee of Ways and Means, which carries with it the leadership of the lower house. It had not been determined, it was said last night, who should be Chairman of the Cities Committee, although Edward Marshall of Brooklyn was believed to stand the best chance of landing the prize. Now that the decision has been reached not to amend the Raines law, this committee will be the most important at Albany, for the reason that all of the New York charter amendments will be referred to it. Mr. Marshall's rivals for the place are Assemblymen Brennan of Brooklyn, Bondy of Syracuse, and Hill of Buffalo. Mr. Hill is thought to rank next to Mr. Marshall as a Cities' Chairman possibility.

Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, who was last year Chairman of the Excise Committee, will probably be renamed, it was said. The other important committees are those of Judiciary, Canals, Insurance, General Laws, and Railroads, and the Chairmen of them will be selected from the country members.

To Foil Democratic Plans.

Democratic partisan legislation will be buried in committee. There is no intention, so the Republican leaders said, to permit any legislation doing away with the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and the City Magistrates. Nor will the Republicans, so it is said, permit the passage of any bills to open the theatres on Sunday and legalize Sunday baseball playing.

"Such measures might do for Democrats," said Senator Platt, "but they will not do for Republicans."

There was not much open discussion yesterday with regard to the proposal to form bi-partisan Fire, Health, and Rapid Transit Boards. Although the Republican leaders would not talk about the matter, it was said that such propositions were being seriously considered, and that it was more than probable that bills to this end would be introduced as amendments to the charter. It is argued that if the principle of bi-partisanship can successfully be applied to the Police Department it should be extended to the affairs of other departments, which are, so some Republicans say, equally matters of partisan concern.

If the course of political events does not change the mind of Senator Platt and the Republican leaders, there will be no excise legislation at Albany this Winter. This was decided upon at a meeting yesterday between Senator Platt and his lieutenants. Several weeks ago the subject of local option was broached and fully considered, and feelers were thrown out through the country districts. The result was that it was believed to be injudicious to make a local option amendment to the Raines law, and at the conference which the legislative leaders had with Senator Platt on Saturday the majority opinion was that the subject should be dropped.

It was further said with relation to New York City legislation that such amendments as might be found necessary would be made to the charter. Just what these amendments would be no one would say.

The local situation in the Republican Party came in for a full discussion at Senator Platt's conferences. The opinion was expressed that the condition of affairs would better itself before Spring, and it was understood that propositions of compromise are to be made to the newly formed organization. "The Republicans of the County of New York," looking to a unity of the factions and the formation of an organization along any lines agreeable to the anti-Platt Republicans which would consider the principle of majority rule. The up-country Republicans, so it was said, do not like the look of things in New York. They coincide in Gov. Black's belief, it is asserted, that the party cannot elect a Governor and a majority of the Legislature unless the local Republicans harmonize their differences. Gov. Black is said to agree with Senator Platt, however, that the local organization should not give up all of its rights and privileges even to please the disaffected Republicans.

Among the party leaders who called on Senator Platt were Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance; County Chairman Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs, Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, County Committeeman Robert Johnson of Brooklyn, Senator Ellsworth, Alexander T. Mason, State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn leader; Railroad Commissioner Dunn, and Gen. Michael Kerwin.

McGARRY-McLAUGHLIN CONTEST.

Prospect of a Lively Political Fight in Brooklyn.

The attempt of the Willoughby Street machine in Brooklyn to crush out Councilman John J. McGarry of the Tenth Ward and others who are not in touch with the organization, apparently means a hot fight. Councilman McGarry is backed by Senator Coffey and other leaders. The little Councilman is a hard fighter, and although repeated efforts have been made to weaken him, they have so far had no success. The last primaries resulted in an overwhelming victory for McGarry, and a warm time is promised at the February primaries.

It was learned yesterday that the Coffey-McGarry forces are making overtures to ex-Senator Hill and Richard Croker with the design of enlisting one or the other of these leaders in the fight against Hugh McLaughlin. Coffey is understood to be back of the movement, but the work is done, it is said, in McGarry's name. The McGarry men hardly expect to be able to get both leaders on their side, but it is reported that their policy will be, in case they can get one leader to support them, to range the other with McLaughlin and fight. Should they be successful in this venture they believe they will be able to give the Brooklyn contest proportions which it has not yet assumed.

Mr. Croker at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 9. — Richard Croker arrived here last night, and took a suite at the Lakewood. He came alone, and spent the evening quietly. This morning Senator Thomas F. Grady arrived, and had a long conference with the leader, after which Mr. Croker went driving with Andrew Freedman. This afternoon Mr. Croker and Senator Grady went for a walk. Mr. Croker will return to New York by the first train in the morning.

Croker Away, His Club Deserted.

Richard Croker's absence in Lakewood caused an almost complete desertion of the Democratic Club yesterday. There were not more than a dozen members at the club last night at 9 o'clock, a marked contrast to the crowd that was present on Friday and Saturday evenings. It was rumored that Judge Truax had resigned from the Manhattan Club, but the report could not be verified, either there or at the Manhattan Club.

THREE YEARS IN A TRANCE.

A Buffalo Murderer Recovering from a Strange Malady.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Three years and two months ago William Gipp shot and killed his mother and wounded his father. Gipp was found, shortly after the murder, wandering around, apparently demented. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he fell into a trance. He was removed to the State Hospital in this city, and since that time has remained in a state of coma. Food was administered to him by the hospital attendants.

Saturday morning Gipp surprised his keeper by arising from his bed and walking across the room. When spoken to he found great difficulty in framing an answer, but improved as the day wore on, and is now apparently on the road to complete recovery. The hospital authorities look upon the case as an extraordinary one.

MOUNT CARMEL MINE DISASTER.

Bodies of Three Men Who Were Suffocated Brought Up.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 9.—The bodies of John Possing, Charles Winters, and Antoine Weinberger, the miners who last night were thought to be still alive in the Mount Carmel Coal Company's mine, were brought up at noon to-day. Neither Weinberger nor Winters's body showed signs of having suffered any violence, and it is believed they were suffocated.

Possing was badly burned, and was almost unrecognizable. James Zimmerman, who was last night reported among the rescued, was the last man taken out to-day. Although badly burned he will recover.

Possing was twenty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and three children. Winter was twenty-five years old, and the sole support of aged parents. Weinberger was single. The bodies were removed to the company's store.

An inquest was begun, but adjourned till to-morrow. The mine is badly damaged. Although the cause of the explosion has not been determined, it is believed to have resulted from dust created by one of the shot firers.

A BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Detectives Find the Owner of the Wheel After a Long Search.

John Dougherty, thirty-five years old, who has served several terms for burglary and grand larceny, is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, on a technical charge of vagrancy, and when he is arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-morrow the charge will be changed to grand larceny and burglary. It is alleged that a week ago he forcibly entered a dwelling at 37 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, through a street grating, and after breaking into a wood shed, stole a bicycle belonging to Miss Bertha Windle. She is a saleswoman employed in a bicycle store at 97 Chambers Street, Manhattan. When she discovered that the wheel had been stolen she informed the police.

In the meantime Dougherty mounted the wheel and set out for his home at No. 350 North Second Street. While pedaling along Union Avenue near Grand Street, Policeman Clark of the Bedford Avenue Station recognized him, and suspected that the wheel had been stolen. He started after the man, and after a chase caught him. At the police station Dougherty said he found the wheel. He declined to give any further information. Detectives, after going to every bicycle store in Williamsburg without finding an owner for the wheel, came to Manhattan on Saturday. They went into the Chambers Street store and found the owner for the wheel.

Tragedy on the Mexican Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 9.—Seth Burrows, a cowboy of this county, got into a fight across the river, in Juarez, Mexico, last night, and in a pitched battle stood off the Juarez police for one hour. Burrows was killed, but before his death he had killed a gambler and a policeman and fatally wounded two other officers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 9.—Fire at the ice house of the Independent Ice Company, at South Gardiner, this morning, caused a loss of $8,000.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 9.—Fire did about $25,000 damage in the Upton Block and New City Hotel, on Elm Street, this morning.

THOMPSON, Conn., Jan. 9.—Jacob's Hotel, owned by John Jacob of New York, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $5,000. It is thought the fire was set by tramps.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9.—The Steer mansion, at Nyatt, one of the best-known residences along the shore of Narragansett Bay, was destroyed by fire last night. The mansion, originally built by the late Henry J. Steer, at a cost of over $30,000, was owned by Dr. E. D. L. Parker of this city.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENT

DR. ABBOTT ON LIBERTY

He Holds a Man's Conscience Is His Guide to Personal Action.

THIS WAS PAUL'S TEACHING

You May Ride a Bicycle, Says the Preacher, If Your Conscience Says It Is Right—If You Drink, Take It Sparingly.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued his series of sermons on St. Paul last night in Plymouth Church. He treated of the Epistles to the Corinthians, and declared that Paul inculcated the doctrine that Christ brought liberty to every man, but it was to be used righteously. Every man had the right to decide for himself whether he would drink liquor or not, whether he would ride a bicycle on Sunday or not. Of Paul's famous declarations with regard to women's position in the church, Dr. Abbott said that they related to a past condition of things, and were not applicable to the present day. In discouraging marriage Paul did so because he believed the world was coming to an end in his time.

At the question meeting after the sermon Dr. Abbott reiterated his statements on the liquor question, declared that it would not benefit mankind to have the majority of Christians believe in one creed, and declared his disbelief in the essential relations of baptism and church membership to salvation. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter in which Dr. Abbott was accused of holding up Paul as a "wavering, shiftless, and changeable character."

Of Paul's statements with regard to marriage, Dr. Abbott said:

"You must remember that Paul believed that the world was very soon to come to an end. Besides, it is very infelicitous to take these old letters of Paul and read them as if they were written in our time. Words remain, but their meaning changes. You must remember that marriage in that time was very different from what it is in our day. The man and woman entered into a partnership and lived together only as long as they chose to do so. When Paul talks about marrying he talks about a woman's entering into that kind of partnership.

Christian Use of Liberty.

"There are two propositions that Paul puts: First, liberty, and, second, how to use your liberty. I will apply this to the question of drinking. The Christian is urged by Paul to surrender his liberty for the sake of his weaker brother, but he cannot surrender what he does not possess. If he is not free to drink he has no power to surrender the liberty to drink. You are free to follow your own conscience. You are free to do with the Sabbath what you think is right. May I ride a bicycle, take a walk, hear a Sunday concert? Yes, if my conscience tells me that it is right. If priest or minister or Church or law undertake to prohibit me, then I stand on the principle of Christian liberty, that I am free to decide that question for myself. Law has a right to prevent your interfering with your neighbor; it has no right to interfere with your liberty to follow the dictates of your conscience. You cannot surrender your liberty unless the liberty is conceded.

"Paul says, 'You are free men in Christ Jesus,' and too, 'All things are yours, given you richly to enjoy. Only see that you use them as Christ would have used them.'"

Dr. Abbott then explained Paul's advice that women should remain covered and should take no part in church deliberations by showing that in Corinth only women of ill-repute were allowed to take part in public assemblages, and that when women in the church took part in them it brought disredit on the church.

"It is not true," said Dr. Abbott "that woman was made for man. It is no longer woman's duty to remain covered in church; sometimes it is her duty to take off her high hat." (Laughter.)

The Question Meeting.

The first question put to Dr. Abbott at the question meeting was, "In view of the misery caused by drink, is it safe or Christian to drink wine or Scotch whisky?" There was laughter at this, and Dr. Abbott replied:

"The scientific question, 'What is the use of alcohol in the human body?' is one on which the ablest scientists are by no means fully agreed. But I learned fifteen years ago from an eminent physician and still believe that there is a radical difference between distilled and fermented liquors, distillation being a process of artificial creation of alcohol in undue proportions, and fermentation being a natural process. I think distilled liquors never ought to be taken.

"It is the right of every man to decide that question for himself. No one has a right to decide it for him. My judgment is that it is best for the individual himself never to use distilled liquors except as medicine and to use ale, beer, and wine, if at all, sparingly. That liberty which every Christian man has should be exercised with constant consideration to the effect which the exercise of his liberty will have on his neighbors."

"Do you think it would elevate mankind if the majority of Christians should unite in one religious creed?" asked another.

"I do not," said Dr. Abbott. "The union should be a union around a person, not round a creed."

In answer to a question as to whether baptism and church membership were necessary to salvation, Dr. Abbott said:

"Salvation is character; it is not admission into an external heaven or deliverance from an external hell. A man who is discharged from prison and is still a thief is not saved, and a man who is in prison and has reformed is saved.

The Profession of Faith.

"No public profession of faith, no baptism, no church membership, is essential to good character, but I believe a man injures his character by not publicly professing his faith if he has it. Baptism is simply a method of professing faith. I do not see that it has any particular effect on character. Some of the best characters I have ever known were Quakers, and not baptized."

After answering a number of other questions Dr. Abbott read a long letter criticising him for having said that Paul did not preach the immediate coming of Christ to the Corinthians, and citing two passages where he did so. This critic expressed regret that Dr. Abbott should have described Paul as a "wavering, shiftless, and changeable character."

Dr. Abbott replied that he had said that Paul said "almost nothing" of the second coming to the Corinthians, which was true.

"He never made the second coming the theme of his ministry after he left Thessalonica," continued Dr. Abbott. "The expressions he used, however, carry the impression of an immediately expected second coming. The language is not that which one would use who expected eighteen centuries to intervene.

"If I have led any one to believe that Paul was wavering, shiftless, and changeable, I am sorry. If I thought that, I should not have given my life, as I have done, to an endeavor to interpret and apply the teachings of Christ and of Paul. To think that Paul, on his conversion, instantly comprehended the whole system of truth, makes him an unreal character. I think he continually grew in wisdom and in grace. I think we can trace in the life of Paul a regular, steady progression in thought."

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FIFTH AVENUE.—Felix Ehrman, Panama.

GILSEY.—William R. Farquhar, Glasgow.

HOFFMAN.—J. Reis, Paris.

HOLLAND.—Dr. John W. Ross, United States Army; W. N. McNally, London.

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Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, carpets; L. A. Norton, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. Smith, domestics and dress goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, dry goods, 300 Church St.; Hotel Imperial.

Rose Broke Out of Jail.

Garrett Roach, keeper of the West New York Jail, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of Albert Rose, twenty-two years of age, of Farnham Avenue, that place. On Saturday Rose was locked up in the jail on suspicion of being implicated in a saloon robbery. In the evening, while Roach was absent, Rose tore down the bench in the cell and, using the plank as a lever, managed to break the door. He escaped into the Town Hall, which is in front of the jail, and thence through a window to liberty.

Service for the Children.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters yesterday introduced a new feature at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, of which he is the pastor. Hitherto the church has not been used in the afternoon of Sundays, but with yesterday began a service for children, to be held every Sunday afternoon. Nearly 1,000 children attended the first service. The singing was by a boy choir, and Dr. Peters spoke.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

2:20 A. M.—103 West One Hundred and Third Street, J. Clifford; damage, $25.

6:15 A. M.—1,893 Second Avenue, R. Heaton; damage slight.

9:15 A. M.—20 Mulberry Street, D. Pacalla; no damage.

10:25 A. M.—262 Stanton Street, P. Schultz; damage, $10.

2 P. M.—470 Grand Street, Gerzog & Co.; damage, $2,500.

4:45 P. M.—55 Norfolk Street, S. Goldstein; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—2,471 Third Avenue, H. Klein; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—13 Rivington Street, S. Herschburg; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—351 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, P. Zehk; damage slight.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

7:30 P. M.—Foot of Java Street, F. J. Jones; damage, $500.

SOME ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

Stories Of, About, and by Sir Frank Lockwood.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The lamented death of Sir Frank Lockwood has resulted in a tremendous crop of stories concerning him. Here are a few:

While still a junior barrister attending Bradford quarter sessions, Mr. Lockwood ventured to rebuke the Chairman. The latter happened to be an officer in a militia regiment, and was, as Mr. Lockwood thought, unduly admonishing a prisoner. Turning to a brother, the future Q. C. remarked: "He talks to him [the prisoner] as if he were one of his own militiamen." The Chairman caught the remark, and, leaning over the desk, said: "Mr. Lockwood, I overheard that observation." Whereupon Mr. Lockwood, unabashed, rose to his full height of 6 feet 2, and with that dramatic wave of his hand with which so many juries have been impressed, replied, "I intended you should, Sir," and then sat down. The Chairman called the next case.

On another occasion, after successfully defending a prisoner who had put forward a very satisfactory alibi, Sir Frank went for a walk in the circuit town, and during his perambulations he met the Judge who had presided. Addressing him, the learned Judge said, "Well, Lockwood, that was a very good alibi." "Yes, my lord," was the answer: "I had three offered me, and I think I selected the best."

When Sir Frank was Recorder of Sheffield he was one day engaged in trying a number of betting men for a rather serious assault, and they were defended by a popular North Country junior. It was the day of the City and Suburban, and one of the prisoners was more concerned in what was happening outside than in his own safety. At length he leaned over the rails and begged his counsel to back "so and so," and let him stand in a sovereign. The learned junior, being a thorough sportsman, sent his clerk out with a five-pound note to back the animal, and half an hour later the beaming face of the clerk, as he returned to court, told that the good thing had come off. Next minute, to the counsel's astonishment, a note was handed to him from the bench, containing the simple query, "Has it won?" Looking up into Sir Frank's face, counsel saw from the smile there that he had witnessed the whole transaction, and, like the good sportsman he was, would rejoice in his friend's success.

A few years ago, at a Mansion House banquet at York, Sir Frederick Milner, M. P., in proposing the toast of "The City Members," remarked that he understood Sir Frank had in his sketch book a portrait of him which was positively libelous, but in the interests of art he had decided to take no action against him. In replying, Sir Frank said it was perfectly true that he had contemplated bringing out a picture of Sir Frederick Milner, but on account of his great length he found it would be necessary to bring him out in parts, and if a sufficient number of subscribers could be found he was prepared to undertake the series at once.

It will be remembered that Sir John Day, one of the Parnell Commission Judges, observed strict silence during the entire hearing, an occasional movement of his lips alone indicating the process of self-communion. Toward the close of the proceedings a pen-and-ink sketch of the bench was circulated among the members of the bar present, bearing the legend, "Day unto Day uttereth speech, Knight unto Knight showeth knowledge." The sketch bore no signature, but as Mr. Lockwood was present no voucher of its authorship was wanted.

Of his geniality and ready wit there are many stories extant. Many of these he told himself, especially if they were against him. He was once defending a man who was charged at York with stealing cattle, or "beasts," as they were called in the north. Sir Frank Lockwood said to a witness, "Now, my man, you say you saw so and so; how far can you see a beast to know it?" "Just as far off as I am from you," replied the witness. Another story: Some years ago a man was had up for stealing a horse. "Yours is a very serious offense," said the Judge to him very sternly; "fifty years ago it was a hanging matter." "Well," replied the prisoner, with a certain logical reasonableness, "fifty years hence it mayn't be a crime at all." In the famous action of Brooks against Labouchère the defendant stated in the witness box that one result of the exposures he had from time to time made in Truth was that he had spent £40,000 in law. Sir F. Lockwood looked at him with an expression of deep admiration, and ejaculated "Long may you prosper" with a whimsical intonation that set the whole court off. It is even stated that he was so popular in York that a jury gave a verdict for "him as Mr. Lockwood's for" without descending to a discussion of the facts of the case. Once he was re-examining a client with regard to various companies, a good many of which had been wound up.

The Automatic Musical Instruments Company came up for notice—a company for utilizing a kind of street-organ piano. "That," said Sir Frank, genially, "had to be wound up, anyway." His jokes were sometimes used to illustrate his sketches. One of these related to the famous fight in the House of Commons in 1893. It was called "After the Battle." The scene was a member's mansion at 3 o'clock on Friday. The member enters ragged, torn, and bruised. The Wife: "Oh, John! And you told me you were going to the House!" M. P.: "So I did." He told another good story about himself. The teller, having been on a visit to the City of York, had inquired of a friend who was afflicted with deafness what was his opinion of the sitting members. "I don't know much about 'em," said the old gentleman, "but one of 'em is called Lockwood." What sort of man is he?" asked the visitor. "Oh, I think he'll do," replied the aged citizen. "They say in London that he's doing," observed the friend. "Oh, indeed! Who's he a-doing of?" inquired the old gentleman. He used to relate that in his earlier experience he attended a police court at which he noticed that the Magistrates were performing their work in a very expeditious manner. He mentioned to the Superintendent of Police that the Justices were rattling through their duties in an extremely workmanlike fashion. "Yes," answered the Superintendent, who was pompous and none too well educated, "their worships always dispenses with justice very fast." And there are many more such stories, and he who could tell them best will be sorely missed from many a pleasant circle and by friends innumerable.

**Typhoid Fever in

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Matters That Will Be Talked About and Votes That Will Be Taken in the Two Branches.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE IN SENATE

Annexation Treaty to be Called Up To-day—House to Finish Its Debate on the Civil Service Question To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Interest in the Senate this week will centre probably in a debate of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, which will be taken up Monday. Senator Davis has given notice that he will move an executive session of the Senate for consideration of the treaty each day until the treaty shall be disposed of.

An effort will be made to have the debate public. A motion to that effect will be made by Senator Pettigrew, representing the opposition to the treaty. There is small likelihood that the motion will prevail.

The general opinion is that the debate will not be prolonged on the treaty, but there are some who think different, and say the debate may last a month. Those opposed to the treaty say they have no disposition to prolong the discussion, owing to their confidence in their ability to defeat the treaty. They say they have thirty-five votes in opposition, and state that among these are several Republicans.

Senator Morrill adheres to his original determination to oppose the ratification resolution, and he is preparing a speech on that side of the question. The name of Senator Money, on the Democratic side, is added to the list of supporters of the treaty, making five Democrats who certainly will favor annexation. Senator Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) whose position heretofore had not been generally known, to-day announced himself as opposed to ratification.

If the opponents of annexation become thoroughly convinced that they can secure more than the votes necessary to accomplish this end, they will allow the vote to come without delay, reserving any dilatory tactics to which they may be disposed to resort for use in connection with the consideration of the joint resolution for annexation which would follow the defeat of the treaty. This resolution would require only a majority vote, and it is conceded on all hands that the annexationists have a majority.

In open session the calendar presents many subjects that may receive attention, including the Immigration and the Census bills. The latter may afford a basis for speeches upon the civil service. Senator Harbaker has given notice that he will make a speech on the Immigration bill Tuesday, and Senator Butler will speak on his resolution providing for the election of Federal Judges by the people some day in the week.

Discussion of the financial question is also among the probabilities.

Senator Davis is expected to open the Hawaiian debate with a set speech Monday, but there is a possibility that he may defer his main argument until later in the discussion.

The civil service debate in the House will be concluded probably on Tuesday, when the vote will be taken on a motion to strike out the appropriation for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission. The motion is doomed to defeat. The debate, however, has served to define the positions of the members and also has proved that comparatively few of the enemies of the system are willing to go to the length of voting for the repeal of the law.

It is said that a preliminary canvass of the Republicans of the House has brought out over 100 who are willing to go for a modification of the law. If with these could be combined the Democratic opponents of the law, many of whom are against the entire law and desire to see it wiped off the statute books, there probably would be a majority favorable to changing the law. But quite a number of Democrats whose hostility to the law is outspoken say they will not vote for modifications of the law which will simply result in the removal of Democrats from office and the substitution of Republicans. They prefer, if it is not to be repealed, to see the law stand as it is. The entire Populist strength will oppose every motion to repeal or modify the law.

After the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is out of the way, either the Agricultural or Diplomatic and Consular bill will be taken up. An urgent Deficiency bill also will be ready, so that the remainder of the week, except Saturday, set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Milliken of Maine, will be occupied with appropriation bills. The Diplomatic and Consular bill is very likely to cause extended debate on Cuba, Hawaii, the situation in the Orient, and other foreign matters, any one of which could be made a fruitful theme of discussion. It is understood to be the intention of the Democrats to force the Republicans to define the Administration's position toward Cuban independence.

MURDER AT MIDDLETOWN.

Frank Beckwith, a Railroad Watchman, Killed by an ex-Convict.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Frank Beckwith, a watchman in the employ of the Ontario and Western Railroad, while in the performance of his duties last night about 9 o'clock, noticed a man acting suspiciously in the freight yard near the station. He ran up behind the man and grasped him about the arms, but the man broke loose and drawing a revolver, shot Beckwith twice through the lungs. Beckwith died this morning.

The murderer is Edward Simpson, a former inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, who was out on parole. He had no sooner committed the act than he became penitent and told the whole story to the persons who came up to him at the sound of the revolver. Simpson helped to carry the wounded man to his home.

Beckwith was formerly an engineer on the road, but because of an injury was retired and made watchman. He leaves a wife and child.

LEWIS'S GLORY FADED.

Turkey Rooster, He Thrashed the Ship's Biggest Cat, and Was Then Put to Flight by Five.

The most unhappy chanticleer that ever strutted was Lewis, ship's mascot and cock of the deck on the good bark Carlo, here from Alexandretta. Lewis is a Turkey rooster; that is, he is a rooster that came from Turkey, and with him as passengers on the Carlo were two Turkish partridges, six turkeys from Turkey, three Italian cats, and forty-one chickens.

Lewis had no use for the partridges and less for the turkeys, and he detested the cats. The biggest of the cats was called Pizarro. He and Lewis discovered an antipathy at once. They argued more or less throughout the passage, but it at length became apparent to both their coated and feathered fellow passengers that there could be no peace until one or the other had established his supremacy.

A resort to paws and claws came in due course, one of the bark's crew, it is inferred, acted as referee, and all the cats and chickens looked on. Some of the chickens were of Polish extraction, and as Lewis had disdained recognition of all save his fellow country fowl, these Polish chickens are said to have shown a pronounced sympathy for the cat. They chuckled and crowed every time a feather flew.

Lewis won, however, and thereafter he held his head higher and crowed louder than ever. One day he even ventured to the quarter deck. This privilege had theretofore been permitted to only cats of Sunny Italy, and according to the mate, Lewis's intrusion was at once resented by all of the cats. Indeed, as if by preconcerted arrangement, the cats sprang at the rooster with such ferocity that Lewis abdicated at once, and from that day, it is related, he confined himself sullenly to his own precincts.

Coming through the mazes of the Sargasso Sea the crew fished up a lot of the sea weed, which they said proved to be excellent chicken feed.

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CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

HIS PREDICTION FULFILLED.

Staten Island Man, Locked Up at His Own Request, Becomes Violently Insane.

Henry Fischer, a painter fifty years old, living at Stapleton, entered Richmond Borough Police Station No. 1 on Thursday, and approaching Capt. Blake, who is in charge, assured the captain that it would be well if the captain placed him in a cell. Fischer, who was perfectly sober and apparently sane, assured the captain that he had been on a spree for two days, that he was verging on delirium tremens and that unless he was locked up he would do harm to some one. The captain refused to lock the man up. Investigation showed he had been drinking a couple days before, but not to any great extent.

The man became so persistent that the captain, to be rid of him, sent him to Acting Police Judge Walters. Judge Walters declined to make out a commitment and assured Fischer that he was all right. Finally the judge told him to get some one to make a complaint against him. Fischer sought out a number of friends, but they would not bother with him.

Finally Mrs. Mary Ann Bascombe, a wealthy property owner of Stapleton, agreed to make a complaint to humor him. Upon her complaint Fischer finally obtained lodgings in a cell at the police station. Instead of a few hours curing him he seemed more and more thankful for the service done him.

He expressed no desire to get out until late on Saturday night, when he demanded that he be allowed to go. This demand has not yet been complied with, and it is likely that Fischer will never again be free. His demand for liberty followed a sudden outbreak of violence. Within a short time he became violently and dangerously insane, with symptoms of homicidal mania. Dr. G. Wilmot Townsend was called yesterday morning, and after an examination said there was apparently little probability that the man could recover. Steps will be taken to have him placed in an asylum.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Edgar W. Chicester Missing and His Friends Suspect Foul Play.

The police of this city sent out a general alarm yesterday for a man whose sudden disappearance savors strongly of mystery. He is Edgar W. Chicester, a Grand Army man, fifty-eight years old, and his home is with his son, L. S. Chicester, at 742 Columbus Avenue.

On Saturday morning he left his home to do several errands, one of which was to pay his dues to a benevolent society in which he was insured. He got there about noon. The man who took his money said afterward that he thought Mr. Chicester had about $25 with him at the time. From the office of the society he went to the home of a cousin he has known since boyhood, in Eighteenth Street, and stayed there until about 4 P. M., when he went away, saying that he had a few more errands yet to do. Since then his family have been waiting for him, and they now fear that he has met foul play.

HARD AT WORK ON THE BRIDGE.

Trolley Tracks Almost Completed—Columns to be Cut To-day.

The four pairs of trolley tracks being laid on the bridge were nearly completed last night. All day yesterday workmen were engaged on the work of destruction and construction. The two outer loops were completed excepting for the removal of the heavy iron columns which block the trackway. Two of these must be removed for each loop, and Engineer McLean said that he expected to get the whole eight columns out by to-night.

The girders which form the outer edges of the balcony, which these pillars support, have been shored up with timbers. The columns will be cut off and the new 100-foot girders will be hoisted in place.

Carpenters were busy last night in the store of Luyties Brothers, next to the north roadway, tearing out the woodwork on the south side of the building. This is to admit of widening that roadway four feet to give space enough for trucks and other vehicles to pass outside of the trolley loop curves. The south roadway also will be widened at the opposite point. No trolley wires are in place at the New York entrance yet, but some of the hangers to receive them are.

SCALDED BY ESCAPING STEAM.

Engineer Gallagher Also Fell from a Ladder and Injured His Head.

Michael Gallagher of 237 West Twelfth Street, an engineer in the employ of Ferry & Napier, manufacturers of hats at 23 West Fourth Street, was scalded on the hands and wrists and injured about the head yesterday afternoon, as the result of an accident which was caused by the bursting of a valve connected with the boiler.

Gallagher had left the boiler room for a short time to get fresh air outside. He climbed a twenty-foot iron ladder which leads to a trap door in the sidewalk, and while he was absent the "blow off" cock of the boiler exploded and the basement was filled with escaping steam. Gallagher attempted to descend, but when he swung through the trap and grasped the ladder it burned his hands and he let go, falling a distance of fifteen feet.

A companion rung in an alarm of fire, and when the firemen arrived they broke open the main door of the building and reached the cellar through a passageway at the rear. Gallagher was found lying on the floor at the foot of the ladder. He was dragged out and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. He had an ugly wound on his head, several bruises on his face, and his hands and wrists were blistered.

After having his wounds dressed at the hospital, Gallagher was able to leave and return to his home.

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

A Defaulting Official and Bigamist Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—George B. Van Fleet, whose failure as a partner in the firm of Van Fleet Brothers, proprietors of a general store at Wakeman, Ohio, ten years ago impoverished Huron County, is behind the bars of the county jail, with the penitentiary in prospect. With charges of conspiracy to defraud a county, bigamy, and obtaining money under false pretenses in the background, he is under indictment for forgery. He left a wife and family when he fled from Wakeman, and without getting a divorce he married another woman.

Ten years ago Martin Van Fleet fled to Belgium during his second term as County Treasurer, leaving a shortage of $5,500. His brother George was acquitted of complicity in the matter. He left his wife in poverty, and after wandering about Europe he came here and met Mrs. Frances Green. They were married in Indianapolis last November. He borrowed money from her father, but did not return it, and came here to live.

He was arrested after passing forged drafts on the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, Iowa. He said he found two sheets of these blank drafts upon the street. After his arrest his wife broke open his trunk and came upon this confession:

"My real name is George B. Van Fleet. I deserted my wife and family on Sept. 29, 1887, and have not heard from them since."

He passed here as George B. Clark and M. M. French.

Probable Suicide in South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 9.—John Rush, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, was found at his home, northeast of here, this afternoon with the top of his head blown off by the discharge from a shotgun. It is believed he committed suicide. He was a bachelor.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION

"I Am Deeply Interested in the Progress of Monetary Reform," He Said Recently.

WANTS ACTION BY CONGRESS

Desirous that the National Legislature Shall Promptly Take Steps to Place the Currency on a Stable Basis —Talk with Mr. Peabody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"I am deeply interested in the progress of monetary reform, and desirous of prompt action by Congress."

This was the declaration of President McKinley to Henry W. Peabody of Boston, who has been spending several days here for the promotion of currency reform. Mr. Peabody is one of the delegates of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the convention of business men which will meet in Indianapolis this month to consider the report of the Monetary Commission. He has been a careful student and frequent writer on financial topics. He came to Washington for the purpose of presenting to the Republican leaders and the Massachusetts members of Congress the desires of the business men of New England in regard to the reform of currency.

Mr. Peabody has had full talks with the President, Secretary Gage, Speaker Reed, Senators Hoar and Lodge, Representative Dingley of Maine, Messrs. Walker, Moody, and Lovering of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Brosius, Hill, Fowler, Capron, and Mitchell of the Banking and Currency Committee. Most of these conversations were confidential, but the entire ground of the report of the Monetary Commission and the probability of securing favorable action in both houses of Congress were carefully canvassed.

"I am greatly pleased," Mr. Peabody said to-day, "by the attitude of the Administration upon this important subject of putting the currency upon a stable basis. The President is heartily in favor of action, and will exert his influence, so far as is proper, for the purpose of securing the success of a currency reform measure at the proper time.

"Secretary Gage is in accord with the President, and the measures which he has submitted in a bill to the committee on Banking include the recommendations of the President, and both are covered in the comprehensive report of the Monetary Commission. This report presents a rallying point for all sound-money influence to concentrate public opinion in one direction.

"No measure can reach Congress without approval of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the responsibility will be first upon them."

"So far as your observation extends, how do public men regard the Monetary Commission's report?" Mr. Peabody was asked.

"The report has been termed by many of these gentlemen the most complete treatise ever written upon our currency problem, and its recommendations have been pronounced to be very wise. The report has created a strong and favorable impression. I learned at the headquarters of the commission that many members of Congress who had hesitated to commit themselves before the appearance of the report have cordially come forward and given their support since it appeared. The report handles the subject so skillfully and in a manner to give so little offense to different elements, that I think it will obtain support for the plan of the commission which would not have been given for a plan of a partisan character.

"There is one feature of the recommendations of the commission which follows the line of what I have repeatedly discussed in conversation and letters to the press. This is in regard to the redemption of the silver dollars and silver certificates. The commission makes the silver dollars exchangeable for gold, thereby putting both forms of metallic currency upon an equal plane; but they avoid making the silver certificates a serious charge upon the gold reserve, because they do not require that they shall be redeemed in gold.

"A man who has a silver certificate and desires gold can obtain it by first presenting his certificate for the silver dollar which it represents and then presenting the silver dollar for gold. But there is considerable difference between this process and the direct redemption of silver certificates in gold. The gold-exporting houses would not care to present silver certificates for redemption in silver coin, and receive nearly thirty tons of silver dollars, in order to obtain a million dollars in gold, which is the size of an ordinary export order. This is only one of many features which I think the commission has handled with great ability, and which I think commend their plan to the careful consideration of Congress and the people. I believe that the popular demand for action will be such that a majority will be found in the Senate at the proper time, and that the display of courage and confidence by the friends of currency reform will result in a very substantial triumph at the present session of Congress."

A LONDON PAPER'S OPINION.

Views of The London Times on the Financial Situation in This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on dispatches from George W. Smalley, its New York correspondent, dealing with the growth of Bryanism among the Democrats and the disintegration of the Republicans and predicting a silver majority in the next House of Representatives, attributes the "reaction" to President McKinley's "temporizing attitude and ambiguous language on the currency question."

The Times says: "It cannot be that the forces which defeated Bryanism in 1896 are wholly shattered and annulled by a series of tactical errors, but an immense advantage has undoubtedly been given to the anarchical and predatory tendencies which have recently become so formidable in American society by the disorganization of the Republican Party and the incapacity of sound-money men to retain any controlling authority among the Democrats.

"Clearly there will be a desperate fight a few months hence, to be renewed at the Presidential contest of 1900, over the same issues which were supposed to be settled by the election of Mr. McKinley."

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN TYRONE

Teamster Shoots at His Sister and Nephew and Commits Suicide.

TYRONE, Penn., Jan. 9.—George Haverty, a teamster, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his sister, Mrs. Kate Hull, and nephew, Bert Hull, to-day, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Haverty was in the habit of abusing his wife. He was berating her in the house of his sister, next door to his own home, when Mrs. Hull and her son interfered. This so enraged Haverty that he fired his revolver at them. His first shot penetrated young Hull's hand. Then he fired at Mrs. Hull, but missed, and she was not injured. His wife in the meantime fled and Haverty returned to his home. There he sat down by the stove in the kitchen and blew out his brains.

For Richmond's Borough Offices.

The different departments of the City Government are in active search for homes in the Borough of Richmond. There are two village halls there, but these are not large enough to accommodate the departments which it is desired to place in one building, if possible. The village hall at Stapleton will be used as a courtroom, and possibly the Borough Deputy Chief of Police will be quartered there. The village hall at New Brighton will probably be used also for the courts and for some similar department. It is now expected that the seat of the Borough Government will be on Richmond Terrace, at the corner of York Avenue, in New Brighton. The building which is now looked upon with favor by those having the choice is centrally situated and accessible. It is called the Richmond, and is a new office building, modern in all things save elevator service.

Tremendous Exodus to the Klondike.

Despite the warnings of those who have been on the spot and predict suffering in the Klondike region, thousands of adventurous Americans are wending their way thitherward. All of them should be provided with that medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which warms and nourishes the system, and prevents malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, besides remedying liver complaint, dspepsia, and constipation.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Its progress continues to be the most remarkable of any life association in the world.

During 1897 its

NEW BUSINESS EXCEEDED $71,000,000.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID LAST YEAR EXCEEDED $4,000,000.

Making over $32,000,000 paid in Death Claims.

This is a greater return by at least $15,000,000 than any of its legal reserve competitors would have made for the same amount of premiums paid.

This great Mutual Association is now prepared to receive applications for

$50,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE

for its new Five Year Combination Option Policy,

which gives:

CASH VALUES;
EXTENSION VALUES;

and ONE-HALF THE AMOUNT INSURED WHILE LIVING IF TOTALLY DISABLED.

All information can be obtained from its managers and representatives, or at the Home Office, at above address.

RELIEF FOR DRUG CLERKS.

The Druggists' League Has Prepared a Bill Calling for Ten Hours' Work a Day.

At the meeting of the Druggists' League for shorter hours to be held on Wednesday at the Gramercy Lyceum, the Executive Committee of the League will lay the evidence from certain accidental poisoning cases before the meeting and ask the consent of the members to bring the whole question before the Grand Jury. This action will be taken on the advice of counsel, with the view of making the public understand that the question of shorter hours for druggists' clerks and pharmacists is a question affecting the health and safety of the community.

A bill will be introduced on Wednesday in the convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and the Workingmen's Assemblies. The bill which the Druggists' League has prepared and which the organization seeks to have made law is as follows:

Section 1. This act shall apply to all cities of the first class.

Sec. 2. No pharmacist, drug clerk, or other employe engaged in the preparation or compounding of prescriptions or medicinal preparations in any pharmacy or drug store, shall be required or permitted by the proprietor, to work more than ten hours on any week day other than Saturday, and not more than twelve hours on Saturdays, and not more than four hours on Sundays and legal holidays.

Sec. 3. No proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store shall require or permit any one of his clerks to sleep in such pharmacy or drug store or in any store room or laboratory connected therewith.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to adopt rules and ordinances for the enforcement of this act, and also to adopt such additional rules and ordinances to prevent accidents in the preparation and compounding of prescriptions and medicinal preparations as the public security may require.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

DIAGNOSED AS LOCKJAW.

Child Accidentally Shot by Her Brother Died in the Hospital.

Eight-year-old Margaret Miller died yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's Hospital, and it is believed her death was due to lockjaw. The child was the daughter of a laborer of Southampton, L. I. Two weeks ago she was playing with her brother, ten years old, when the boy ran into the house and got an old rusty gun from the wall.

He did not know it was loaded, and pointing it at his sister, pulled the trigger. Little Margaret screamed, and put her hands before her eyes just as the weapon was discharged. The charge entered the girl's hands, face, and neck. A few hours later she was brought to this city. After death the diagnosis of lockjaw was announced. An autopsy will doubtless be performed by the Coroner this morning.

THE PERCY KELSEY EXPLOSION.

Six of the Crew of the Ohio River Tugboat Killed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—The number of deaths caused by the explosion of the tugboat Percy Kelsey's boilers yesterday reached six to-day, when Daniel Gamble, the boat's second cook, died at Mercy Hospital. The list of dead now is: Daniel Gamble, cook; Milton L. Wood, pilot; Thomas Flynn, second engineer; Lee Weinster, fireman; John Smith, deck hand, body not recovered, and Lee Beechtold, fireman, body not recovered. The eight men who were injured will all recover, with the exception of Harry Hammers and William Alexander, whose wounds will probably result fatally.

The wreck lying in the river at Glenfield caused the towboat Hornet, with a tow belonging to James Jones & Sons, to lose four loaded barges and a boat early this morning. Other boats that were ready to start out to-night did not venture down the river on account of the obstruction.

To Discuss Books for Children.

The second conference of those interested in boys' clubs will be held in the assembly room of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, 112 and 114 University Place, to-morrow evening. The meeting will open with a discussion on the question of libraries and literature for children. A paper by Miss Mary Wright Plummer, Director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, on "The Work for Children in Free Libraries," will be read by Miss Annie C. Moore, Librarian of the children's department. Arthur E. Bostwick, Chief Librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, will discuss "Some Recent Questions in Regard to Library Management, with Special Reference to Small Libraries."

Cleveland Lake Front Cases.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—Attorneys here are expected to begin to-morrow morning the trial of what are termed the Lake Front cases. These are cases begun by the city against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pennsylvania and Big Four Railway Companies for possession of certain parts of the lake front. The suits were begun in the Court of Common Pleas and were set for trial to-morrow. It was announced late last night that the cases had been transferred to the United States Circuit Court by order of Judge Hammond at the instance of the Pennsylvania Company, which claims to be a non-resident of the State. The result of the transfer will be, it is said, to delay the litigation.

Elmira Farmer Hangs Himself.

ELMIRA N. Y., Jan. 9.—Oscar Wiley, a well-to-do farmer, sixty years old, residing six miles north of this city, put on his Sunday clothes to-day, after doing the chores, went to the barn, and hanged himself. He knelt on top of the haymow, fastened a rope around his neck and to a rafter of the roof. The weight of his body caused him to sink in the hay, and he strangled to death. Two weeks ago one of his barns was destroyed by an incendiary fire, and he had brooded considerably over the matter.

Sutherland to be Executed To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Hadley Adolphus Sutherland, the West Indian negro who murdered his mistress in Brooklyn a year ago, will be sent to the chair to-morrow morning unless something unexpected happens to prevent the execution. Warden Sage said this evening that Sutherland was awaiting his fate with calmness. His spiritual adviser visited him during the day and remained with him for several hours.

PITTS'S MURDER CONFESSED

The Wealthy Farmer Killed with a Club at His Home Near Summit, N. J.

TOLD BY GEORGE MANSHANDA

He and Louis Rosell Entered the House Together on Sept. 9, and the Latter Struck the Fatal Blow.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 9.—George Manshanda, who is now in the Union County Jail at Elizabeth, detained as a witness against Louis Rosell, who is in the same institution charged with assaulting Mary Davis and suspected of murdering James C. Pitts at his home near this place on the night of Sept. 9, has made a full confession.

James C. Pitts was a wealthy farmer living on the Stony Hill road outside this village. Mary Davis, an old colored woman, lived with him as his housekeeper. On the night of Sept. 9 Mrs. Davis staggered to the house of a neighbor covered with blood which flowed from a deep gash in her head. She fainted upon the door being opened, but an alarm was given and several neighbors were soon at Mr. Pitts's house. They found the old farmer lying on the floor dead, with his skull crushed in.

Mrs. Davis recovered consciousness after a time. She said she was asleep on a sofa in the kitchen when she was aroused by a noise, and found two men in the room beside her employer, who had just fallen to the floor. One of the men had a big club and aimed a blow at her head. It was not well directed, but as she ran for the door she was struck several times. For several days it was thought that Mrs. Davis would die, but she has recovered and will be able to testify at the trial of the two men.

After a long search Louis Rosell was arrested at Port Richmond, S. I., on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Davis, and, later, Manshanda was found at work on a farm in New Jersey and taken into custody as a witness.

Manshanda in his confession says that on Sept. 9 he and Rosell left New York on a Lackawanna train shortly after 5 o'clock. They did not go to Summit, but alighted at some other station, and reached the farm after dark. They entered the kitchen. Rosell had armed himself with a heavy club, and with it he struck Pitts on the head. He then turned to strike Mrs. Davis, but she got away, and her screams frightened them so they ran away instead of following her.

They ran and walked to Maplewood, where they caught a trolley car and returned to New York. That night they stopped at the Grand Windsor Hotel. On the following day Rosell changed his name to Peter Smith, and they separated, Rosell going to Staten Island and he elsewhere.

The indictment against Rosell for assault was found by the October Grand Jury. It is likely that the Grand Jury now in session will return a true bill for murder.

NEW YORK CHAMPION BOWLERS.

Players Selected and Final Arrangements Made for a Western Tour.

Final arrangements for the tour of the New York champion bowlers to the West were completed at a meeting, held at Beethoven Hall, last night. Of the twenty players named some time ago the following eleven were selected to make the trip: Dr. H. Timm, H. W. McLellan, A. Paulson, F. Clinch, H. Kahlsdorf, and P. Schaltz from the Borough of Manhattan; Robert Menninger, R. Silver, H. Schaffer, and E. Haase from the Borough of Brooklyn, and Frank Brill from the Borough of Queens.

The trip will be arranged and conducted by Samuel Karpf. It will be under the auspices of the Brunswick-Balke-Callender Company, and the players are confident that with such a concern behind it the trip will prove a grand success. The following dates were allotted by Manager Karpf: March 1, Toledo, O.; March 2 and 3, Columbus, O.; March 5, Cincinnati; March 6, Fairview, O.; March 7, Newport, Ky.; March 8, Cincinnati; March 9, Covington, Ky.; March 10 and 11, Indianapolis; March 12, 13, and 14, Chicago. Negotiations for dates are still pending with the bowlers of Chicago, Dayton, O., Detroit, St. Louis, and Louisville, but these can be arranged later without interfering with the scedule as already fixed.

KILPATRICK TO RACE TINCLER.

Two Contests for $250 a Side Each to be Decided in England.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Charles Kilpatrick of this city, the holder of the world's record for the half-mile run, has signed articles for two races with the crack Irish runner, George Tincler. The first race will be run at Lynee, England, Saturday, Jan. 22, and the distance will be one-half mile. The second race will be three-quarters of a mile, and will be run at Avon-under-Lynne, Jan. 29. Each race will be for $250 a side.

In a letter received here to-day Kilpatrick says he is in good condition, and that E. C. Fryden has accepted his challenge to run any man in the world a 600-yard race, but that the Englishman does not want to run until next Fall, and prefers to have it decided in the United States.

Shark to Race at Bermuda.

Frederick M. Hoyt, Commodore of the Stamford Yacht Club, has recently purchased the one-rater Shark, which was designed last season by Gardner & Cox of this city for Henry C. Rouse and was a competitor in the trial races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the selection of an American yacht to try to bring back their challenge cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Commodore Hoyt will take the little flier to Bermuda and race her against all comers in those waters. It is expected that he will sail before Feb. 1, and the Shark will be freight on board the steamship in which he will be a passsenger.

Bald to Ride Paced Exhibitions.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—F. H. McDonald, E. C. Bald's manager, who is in this city, says Bald will ride paced exhibitions next season. He will have from twenty to thirty men under contract throughout the year. A number of important match races will be on Bald's programme.

Labor Men and Rapid Transit.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from the Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Downes, in reply to a communication sent to the Mayor asking him to appoint a day to meet a committee of the Central Labor Union with regard to rapid transit. The committee wants to ask the Mayor and the city officials to keep their pledges made before election in regard to rapid transit and the employment of labor in city work. Mr. Downes's letter said that the Mayor would be in his office in the City Hall between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. every day, and that he would be pleased to see the committee between those hours.

Yellow Fever Serum Arrives.

The Norton Line steamer Miramar, which arrived yesterday from the River Plate and Brazil ports, brought three packages of yellow fever serum, forwarded by Dr. J. Saranelli of the "Instituto de Higiene Experimental" at Montevideo. Two packages were addressed to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, and the other to Health Officer A. H. Doty, who for about two years has carried on experiments with a view to the production of an antitoxin.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

BOTTLED IN BOND.... O.D.R.

Under supervision of U.S. Internal Revenue Department, which GUARANTEES its Age, Purity, and Strength.

For sale by all Leading Dealers

If your dealer does not keep it, send postal order for $1.50 for full quart bottle, in plain wrapper; expressage prepaid. Safe delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.

W. P. SQUIBB & CO., Distillers, LAWRENCEBURGH, DEARBORN CO., IND.

For sale in New York by
W. F. MORRIS, GROCER, 161 W. 125TH ST. J. MILHAU'S SON, DRUGGIST, 183 B'WAY.
L. J. CALLANAN, GROCER, 41 & 43 VESEY ST. SCHWARTZ BROS., LIQUORS, 148 E. 42D ST.
WM. B. RIKER & SON CO., DRUGGISTS, 6TH AV., COR 23D ST.
For sale in Brooklyn by
J. H. MULLER, Grocer, Nostrand, cor. Bergen. C. A. METTLER'S SONS, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.

THE LIBERTY DAWN FACTIONS.

Their Quarrel Carried to the Central Labor Union with Lively Results.

The new faction of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers that is opposed to Assemblyman John F. Maher applied for admittance to the Central Labor Union yesterday, and this almost precipitated a row in the meeting of that body.

The Liberty Dawn Association, together with several other local assemblies of vehicle drivers that were affiliated with District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, organized several months ago a separate District Assembly, No. 63, and received a charter from the General Executive Board of the Knights. District Assembly 49 protested, and compelled General Master Workman Sovereign to revoke the new charter, and the drivers were ordered back to 49. This led to a split in the Liberty Dawn Association. Among those who objected to returning to 49 were the officers of the association, John F. Maher being Master Workman, and they were in possession of the paraphernalia and secret workings. The others reorganized under 49, and demanded the surrender of the secret workings, which the Maher party refused. The political campaign came on, and Maher's friends in the Workingmen's Political League prevailed upon Tammany Hall to give him a nomination for the Assembly. This made his opponents feel only the bitterer against him. His faction was already represented in the Central Labor Union, he being a delegate there, and so his opponents decided to get the Maher faction ousted.

Maher resigned as a delegate when he was elected to the Assembly, but he made it a point to attend all the meetings of the Central Labor Union as a visitor. He was there yesterday. The Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications informed the Central Labor Union yesterday that there was a communication from the Liberty Dawn Association which it recommended should be read, and also recommended that the delegates sent by the association have seats.

Half a dozen delegates jumped up and made as many motions to read or not to read the communication.

Chairman Armstrong, who is an anti-Maher man and a Republican, tried to shut off debate and rush through the communication. There were loud and vigorous protests, but finally the letter was read. It was signed by Frank Bourne, Master Workman, and Thomas M. Emory, Secretary, of the anti-Maher faction, and stated that the true Liberty Dawn Association was not yet represented in the Central Labor Union, and that the small body of men which was represented there was made up of seceders who had managed to stay there by fraudulent representations. The letter closed by asking that the Maher faction be repudiated.

A good deal of cross-fire between the friends and opponents of Maher followed, and they charged each other with "foxy business" and "political trickery."

It was decided to give Maher the floor to explain the position of his faction and to allow a representative of the new faction to speak, too. Assemblyman Maher asked that his opponent speak first, as he was making the attack, and he would reply. The opponent showed no inclination to say anything, and Maher sat down. The meeting referred the matter for investigation to a committee.

CARTRIDGES LIFTED THE CAR.

Boys Placed Two on the Smith Street Line and the Explosion Created a Panic.

A gang of tough youngsters, about fifteen in number, came down Smith Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, armed with three-and-a-half-inch cartridges. They were out for fun, and when they reached Dean Street they placed two of the cartridges on the track. Then they assembled on the sidewalk to see the fun.

A moment later a car came down the street on its way toward the bridge. It was loaded with passengers. As it struck the cartridges there was a loud explosion, and the fore part of the car was thrown off the track. The passengers were hurled together, and a pane of glass was broken. In a moment the explosion and the shouts and screams of the passengers had attracted a large crowd to the place, and the boys, seeing that trouble was brewing, started to run.

The crowd gave chase, and were joined by Patrolman Thomas Shields, of the Butler Street Station. At the corner of Atlantic Avenue they were stopped by a First Precinct policeman, who captured two of the boys, Thomas Haggerty, fourteen years old, of Sackett Street and Fifth Avenue, and James Canton, fifteen years old, of 102 Wyckoff Street, and turned them over to Shields. The other hoodlums escaped.

At the Butler Street Station, for some reason, the boys were not held.

Married for Sixty Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Samuel Fischer celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding last night in their home, 498 Hudson Street. The descendants of the couple, of whom fifty were present, filled the house and late in the evening sat down to an elaborate supper. For many years Mr. Fischer conducted a shoe business at 58 Nassau Street, but retired from business five years ago, when he became totally blind.

Held Up in West Hoboken.

William Knott, a young man living on Washington Street, West Hoboken, while on his way home from the Weehawken Ferry early yesterday morning was struck from behind with clubs by two footpads, who then went through his pockets and took $40. He was found unconscious by the roadside.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:53
Moon rises			7:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	8:59	H. Gate	10:48
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	9:16	Gov. Isl'd	9:28	H. Gate	11:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Leonard's, Antwerp		

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Uller, Barbados and Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Merida, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mt. Sephor, Cape Colony and Natal

The Wanamaker Store

A Positive Sensation in Cut Glass

THE cut-glass movement is one typical of Wanamaker's, and consequently one especially important. There's a little town called Corning up in the hills of Steuben Co., N. Y., which is the home of the largest, oldest and best cut-glass works in America. It came to our ears some months ago that these works were to be shut down for the winter. We made this proposition,—that rather than throw the workmen out of employment, they should be kept at work *for us*. This arrangement was finally perfected, and as a result we have about $20,000 worth of new and beautiful goods which we own at the cost of the blank glass and the labor of cutting.

This morning we put them on sale, in all their irresistible beauty, at prices which we think have never been approached in New York,—certainly not when such quantities were concerned. An idea of the variety and magnitude of the collection may be obtained from the statement that there are

24 kinds of Bowls — 13 kinds of Celery Trays — 25 kinds of Water Bottles
4 kinds of Oil Bottles — 20 kinds of Olive Dishes — 8 kinds of Sugar Dishes
12 kinds of Vases — 8 kinds of Cream Jugs.

And heavy varieties in Tumblers, Rose Bowls, Plates, Butter Tubs, Loving Cups, Spoon Holders, etc. In eight styles of cutting. Choose.

SALAD BOWLS
The $6.75 kind for $4.50
The $8.75 kind for $6
The $12 kind for $8
The $12.75 kind for $9.
OLIVE DISHES
The $2.75 kind for $1.75
The $3.25 kind for $2.25.

CELERY TRAYS
The $4 75 kind for $3.50
The $8.50 kind for $5.50.
SUGARS AND CREAMS—$6 kind for $4.50.
OIL BOTTLES—The $4.50 kinds for $3.
WATER PITCHERS
The $7 kind for $5 The $9 kind for $6.
CARAFFES—The $4.50 kind for $3.

Fish and Game Sets.

Haviland China, full painted centres, four designs on plates, borders of rich colors overlaid with gold filigree work have been considered bargains at $25, reduced to $15.

Dinner Sets and Fancy Plates.

There is perhaps one other house in the whole world,—it's not an American house,—which could have made the trade which enables us to say this:—

Six hundred Dinner Sets, five hundred of them Haviland, to sell at from a quarter to a third less than regular retail prices.

DINNER SETS
At $15—Crown Austrian, 113 pieces, 3 decorations; values $20, $21.50 and $22.
At $20—Of Haviland china, 100 pieces, 4 decorations, gold trimmed handles; soup tureen and large platters.
At $25—Of Haviland china, 100 pieces, 4 decorations; clouded gold edges and handles.
At $27.50—Of Haviland china, 113 pieces, 4 decorations, gold trimmed handles.

At $35—Of French china, 113 pieces, 4 decorations; clouded gold edges and handles.
FANCY PLATES
Eighty dozens of fine French and English plates, beautifully decorated; royal blue, French purple, turquoise, green, or yellow, overlaid with fine gold work; dinner, breakfast and soup sizes; value up to $40 a dozen. $1.50 each.

Basement.

An Event in Parlor Furniture

A MANUFACTURER sends to us one hundred and seven suits of Parlor Furniture, and about as many odd Parlor Chairs and Parlor Pieces. They come to us pursuant to the general principle that has provided us with bargain offers before:—That the best goods seek the best store and the easiest outlet.

These are very fine goods indeed, and bargains such as we delight to tell about. In the hundred and seven suits there are twenty-nine different patterns of three and five piece sets. There are scarcely two alike of the odd pieces. The variety of the woods and coverings is exhaustive of all the desirable materials, fabrics and styles of finish.

The prices are from twenty-five to forty per cent. under value.

They're not "marked down" goods,—they're just from the factory. As we took all the maker had, there can be no duplication of these offers. We detail a few lower priced sets below, but it need an examination to do justice to them. Other prices run up to $148.25 for a four-piece over-stuffed suit.

Parlor Suits

At $26.50—Of imitation mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; nicely finished and carved; covered with silk damask.
At $32—Of imitation mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; nicely carved, highly polished, upholstered seats and backs; covered with silk damask.
At $36—Of mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; nicely carved, highly polished, upholstered seats and backs; covered with green Jasper velvet.
At $37—Of solid mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; fancy pearl and wood inlaid frames, nicely carved, highly polished; covered with green embroidered velvet.
At $38—Of mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; highly polished; seats and backs covered with green embroidered velvet.
At $57—Of solid mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair; highly polished, upholstered seats, backs and side arms; covered with green embroidered Roman velvet.
At $59—Of mahogany, sofa, arm and side chair, rocking chair and two reception chairs; nicely carved, highly polished; covered with green Roman velvet.
At $60—Of mahogany, sofa, two arm and two reception chairs; nicely carved, crotched veneer backs, highly polished, upholstered seats and backs; covered with green striped gros-grain silk.

Odd Parlor Chairs

At $9.50—Of solid mahogany, highly polished, spindle back, side arms, brass inlaid lines, shaped wood seat.
At $11—Of solid mahogany, highly polished, high back, with fancy square spindles and brass inlaid lines; shaped wood seat.
At $12—Of solid mahogany, highly polished, carved back and sides, covered with silk damask.
At $12.25—Of oak, green finish, highly polished, upholstered back; spring seat, covered with green embroidered Belgian velvet.
At $13—Of imitation mahogany, highly polished, richly carved, upholstered seat and back, covered with green embroidered Belgian velvet.
At $13.50—Of solid mahogany, highly polished, richly carved back and sides, upholstered spring seat, covered with silk damask.
At $13.75—Of green oak, highly polished, high back and upholstered spring seat, covered with Jasper velvet.
At $14—Of solid mahogany, highly polished, and richly carved, inlaid with fancy brass lines and upholstered spring seat, covered with beautiful silk damask.

Fourth floor.

Our Selling of Muslin Underwear.

Perhaps the best compliment that could be paid these goods is that of the customer who called them "home made." That's practically just what they are. There's no sweat-shop work in them,—no skimping, no "Song of the Shirt" miseries with consequent defects. The goods are just what you would make for yourself,—supposing you to be an expert needle-woman with unlimited time. But we sell you these for about what your materials would cost you at retail. You must run your sewing machine by steam and buy your muslin by the carload to meet our figures,—and even then you couldn't. Why not? Several people are asking themselves that question.

Wanamaker's must excel, or it wouldn't be Wanamaker's. Cleanest, freshest, daintiest underwear, at lower prices. Those are our points of excellence in this case. The best, cheapest. That says it all.

Sale goes on to-day with fresh showings.

Second floor.

A Sale of Handled Books

"HURT" books, we call them, but rather through pity than truth, for they're not hurt much. They show signs of handling, to be sure, but the place they show it most is in their prices. We begin a selling of them to-day, and it's your chance, if you're a book lover.

At 10c. each—Keystone library, 20 titles, cloth.
At 15c. each—Oxford series, 30 titles, cloth, gilt tops.
At 35c. each—Roxburghe classic series, 34 titles, half-morocco, gilt tops.
At 35c. each—Escutcheon series, 20 titles, illustrated, polished buckram, gilt tops.
At 35c.—Recent copyright fiction, over 50 titles, cloth.
At $1 set—Irving's Life of Washington. 4 vols.
At $1 set—Count of Monte Cristo. 4 vols.
At $1.10—George Eliot. 6 vols.

At $1.25 set—Boswell's Life of Johnson. 4 vols.
At $1.50 set—Edna Lyall. 6 vols.
At $1.75 set—Stones of Venice. 3 vols.
At $1.90 set—Rollins' Ancient History. 4 vols.
At $2 set—Thackeray. 10 vols.
At $2.40 set—Scott's Novels. 12 vols.
At $2.60 set—Bulwer. 13 vols.
At $2.90 set—Modern Painters. 5 vols.
At $3 set—Dickens. 15 vols.
At $6.25 set—Shakespeare, White's Notes. 12 vols.
At $11 set—Ruskin. 26 vols.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company C Wins the First Match for the Captain Steele Trophy.

COL. APPLETON TAKES PART

The Prize Will Become the Property of the Company Making the Highest Score for Three Seasons.

Company C won the first match for the Capt. Henry S. Steele Trophy, which was introduced at the Seventh Regiment on Saturday night. The competition takes the place of the team-of-five match, which ended last season, when Company F, for the third time, won the prize, it becoming the company's personal property.

The conditions of the match call for two competitions annually between one team of five men from each company, one from the field staff and non-commissioned staff and one from the veterans who are members of the Rifle Club, each competitor to fire seven shots standing and seven shots prone.

The prize is a trophy presented by the family of the late Capt. Henry S. Steele of Company B, and will become the property of the company making the highest aggregate score for three seasons, not necessarily consecutive. Col. Daniel Appleton took part in the match, and finished his string with a score of 53. It was his first appearance in a rifle club match in several years.

The second competition this season, the Halstead Trophy Match, was also decided Saturday night, a team representing Company I winning, with a score of 263. This match is open to teams of six from each company, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters. Four competitions are held annually, and, like the Steele Trophy, the prize becomes the property of the company making the highest aggregate total for three seasons. Company I is in the lead thus far, with a total of 524, having made 261 in the previous competition. The conditions are five shots standing and five shots prone. Scores:

H. S. Steele Trophy Match.

COMPANY C.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	32	35	67
Sergt. W. F. Smith	32	32	64
Private D. C. Meyer	31	33	64
Private W. N. Bavier	32	31	63
Private C. J. Austin	30	32	62
Totals	157	163	320

COMPANY F.

Sergt. C. L. Comfort	30	35	65
Sergt. A. Stevens	29	35	64
Corp. C. Drake	29	35	64
Corp. F. W. Perkins	28	34	62
Private B. F. Goodspeed	30	29	59
Totals	146	168	314

COMPANY G.

Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	31	29	60
Sergt. Walter Reid, Jr.	30	29	59
Lieut. A. G. Todd	33	32	65
Sergt. J. M. Neal	33	30	63
Corp. H. E. Crall	30	33	63
Totals	157	153	310

COMPANY I.

Sergt. T. B. Taylor	30	33	63
Lance Corp. W. A. O'Connor	27	33	60
Lance Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	32	33	65
Corp. C. Cragen	30	28	58
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	31	33	64
Totals	147	161	308

COMPANY B.

Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	32	32	64
Private H. E. Clearman	30	32	62
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	31	31	61
Corp. E. P. Fowler	32	28	60
Sergt. E. P. Sands	29	30	59
Totals	153	153	306

COMPANY E.

Private A. E. Wells	30	34	64
Sergt. P. J. White	32	29	61
Lance Corp. H. N. Tiemann	29	31	60
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	30	30	60
Sergt. W. H. Brown	30	30	60
Total	151	154	305

COMPANY K.

Capt. Robert McLean	31	31	62
Corp. O. Smith	29	33	62
Private G. L. Stebbins	27	34	61
Private A. V. Stout	29	31	60
Private E. Lincoln	31	28	59
Total	147	157	304

COMPANY A.

Capt. H. W. Janssen	31	33	64
Sergt. T. J. Conroy	29	32	61
Private L. J. F. Rooney	31	29	60
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	29	29	58
Private D. H. Miller	30	28	58
Total	149	152	301

COMPANY H.

Corp. E. W. Lancaster	29	33	62
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	30	32	62
Corp. J. H. Ford	30	28	58
Private M. K. Miller	27	30	57
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	31	31	62
Total	137	154	301

COMPANY D.

Private W. M. Phillips	29	35	64
Corp. E. S. Coy	30	32	62
Corp. E. M. Leask	29	32	61
Private E. C. Schoonmaker	28	28	56
Corp. W. M. Robertson	27	28	55
Total	143	155	298

FIELD AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFFS.

Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	29	32	61
Major A. W. Conover	29	31	60
Capt. W. H. Palmer	30	30	59
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan	30	28	58
Col. D. Appleton	26	27	53
Total	143	148	291

Halsted Trophy Match.

COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. T. B. Taylor	24	22	46
Lance Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	22	24	46
Private V. C. Brown	24	20	44
Corp. C. Cragin	21	23	44
Private G. Perrine	19	24	43
Corp. M. L. Fouquet	21	19	40
Total	131	132	263

COMPANY K.

Lieut. Henry Von L. Meyer	21	24	45
Private A. V. Stout	21	24	45
Sergt. G. S. Brewster	20	23	43
Lance Corp. C. L. Riker	20	23	43
Corp. R. Wainwright	24	18	42
Private McKesson	21	21	42
Total	127	133	260

COMPANY D.

Private W. M. Phillips	22	25	47
Corp. E. S. Coy	21	23	44
Private E. C. Schoonmaker	22	22	44
Corp. W. M. Robertson	20	22	42
Private A. Rockwell	19	23	42
Private F. M. Smedley	21	19	40
Total	125	134	259

COMPANY B.

Private H. E. Clearman	23	24	47
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	21	24	45
Private A. V. Fry	20	23	43
Sergt. E. P. Sands	20	23	43
Private A. W. Hankinson	20	21	41
Private H. S. Young	18	22	40
Total	123	126	259

COMPANY H.

Private W. C. Relyea	23	22	45
Private S. W. Ford	22	22	44
Private G. H. Storm	20	22	42
Private W. D. McClintock	18	19	37
Private S. W. Richardson	21	22	43
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	23	23	46
Total	127	130	257

COMPANY G.

Private A. N. Conover	21	24	45
Lieut. A. G. Todd	21	23	44
Private J. N. Emley	20	23	43
Private C. W. Irving	20	23	43
Private J. A. Smith	17	23	40
Private H. B. Borden	20	19	39
Total	120	134	254

COMPANY E.

Private F. R. Simonson	22	21	43
Corp. W. E. Strauch	19	24	43
Lance Corp. F. M. Knight	17	22	39
Private W. A. Grant	16	25	41
Lance Corp. H. M. Tiemann	19	22	41
Sergt. P. J. White	21	20	41
Total	114	135	249

COMPANY A.

Private D. H. Miller	22	22	44
Private L. J. F. Rooney	21	22	43
Private W. M. Connell	19	23	42
Private P. Ford	21	21	42
Private F. C. Wightman	21	18	39
Private W. G. Happy	18	20	38
Total	122	126	248

COMPANY F.

Private B. F. Goodspeed	22	22	44
Private R. L. Baker	21	22	43
Corp. C. Drake	21	21	42
Corp. L. W. Statesbury	19	19	38
Private W. E. McCord	19	18	37
Private C. E. Dobbins	18	16	34
Total	121	117	238

COMPANY C.

Private C. J. Austin	23	23	46
Private E. S. Munson	20	23	43
Private C. Stein, Jr.	21	22	43
Private O. Meurer	22	19	41
Private A. Fink, Jr.	17	14	31
Private G. F. Morschhauser	18	11	21
Total	121	112	233

BUSY FITTING THE NARADA.

Yacht to Join the American Boat Colony in the Mediterranean—Not Going to Cuba.

Workmen were busy yesterday on the big auxiliary steam yacht Narada, which will join the American yachting colony in the Mediterranean, leaving this port Jan. 15. Carpenters and painters were giving the finishing touches to the craft, which has been thoroughly overhauled at Robin's shipyards, Erie Basin. Quite a number of spectators were interested in the fitting out of the craft, because of a rumor that she was preparing to cruise to Cuba, and would make more or less trouble for the Spanish authorities.

What apparently gave a little color to the report was that set up on either side of the forward deck were two four-pounder rapid-firing guns, and lying on deck amidships were two more that were to be mounted on the starboard and port quarters. Capt. Brandt, who was in charge, and who will remain in command during the cruise, laughed heartily when told of the rumor, and showed the reporter the stand of small arms in the saloon that contained twenty repeating rifles and as many shining cutlasses, as well as a number of formidable six-shooters.

"This armament," he said, "is for the benefit of any stray pirates that we may meet, and who sometimes molest yachts and other vessels around the Northern African coast."

The Narada is a handsome steel craft, the property of the well-known Baltimore millionaire Henry Walters. She is enrolled in the New York, Larchmont, Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Baltimore, and Carolina Yacht Clubs. She was built by Ramage & Feruson, at Leith, Scotland, in 1889, and was originally christened Semiramis, which name was afterward changed to Margarita, and again to Narada.

WANTS TOWN TO PAY DAMAGE.

Rockville Centre Storekeeper's Goods Were Spoiled by Water at a Fire.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 9.—Alfred Roberts of this place has presented to the local board an itemized bill for $315.15. This is for damage done by water to goods in his store during a recent fire.

The store is in what is known as the Steiner Building. A short time ago there was a fire in the building, but not in that portion occupied by Mr. Roberts. The firemen in extinguishing the flames, however, drenched the store occupied by Mr. Roberts.

President Hayes of the board says that that body has no right to pay the amount of the bill. Mr. Roberts says he will carry the case to the courts.

IN CHARGE OF SNUG HARBOR.

Dr. H. D. Joy Made Temporary Governor in Capt. Trask's Place.

Alexander E. Orr and Capt. George Norton of the Sailors' Snug Harbor board went to the harbor at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. At the entrance they were received by Dr. H. D. Joy, the harbor surgeon. They were escorted to the Randall Memorial Music Hall, in the grounds, where a large number of the inmates of the harbor had gathered.

Mr. Orr, speaking for the Board of Trustees, introduced the inmates to Dr. Joy as the temporary Governor of the harbor pending the appointment of a successor to Governor Trask. Mr. Orr told the inmates that all the laws and reuglations governing the harbor were made by the Trustees, and that they must be obeyed. He did not think the rules were harsh, but if any inmate had any complaint to make it should be made without fear. A letter to the Trustees would always receive attention and consideration.

FENDERS FOR TROLLEY CARS.

Madison Avenue Line Being Equipped with New Appliances on Trial.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has placed on trial a number of automatic fenders on the trolley cars of the Madison and Fourth Avenue line. Several of these fenders were put on last Friday, and on Saturday several more cars were equipped with them. No occasion has arisen as yet to demonstrate their effectiveness, but owing to the high rate of speed at which these cars are run, it is the intention of the company to equip the entire line. If the fenders prove satisfactory, they will be placed on all cars operated by the company.

The fenders now on trial differ from those used on the cars of the Brooklyn street railway lines. Instead of having one appliance, which must be reversed at the end of each trip, the Madison Avenue cars have fixtures at each end. The fenders are so arranged that they may be folded up when the direction taken by the car places them at its rear. In this position they are almost entirely out of the way.

BOLOGNA FACTORY BURNED.

One of the Proprietors Fainted at the Sight—Printers Burned Out.

The three-story brick building 470 Grand Street was destroyed yesterday afternoon by a fire which originated in the rear of the bologna sausage factory of Gerzog & Co. on the ground floor. The flames spread with great rapidity through the building, the two upper floors of which were occupied by J. & C. Giegerich, printers. In a few minutes the whole structure was filled with flame. Patrolman Bernard Hilbrand of the Delancey Street Station discovered the fire and sent in an alarm, which was speedily followed by a second. For a time the firemen had a stubborn fight, but they succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they started. The damage is estimated at about $5,000.

George Gerzog of 152 Second Avenue, one of the members of the firm of sausage makers, was summoned to the fire from his home. He became so affected by the incident that he collapsed and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. His condition is in no way serious.

SEARCHED FOUR TIMES.

Then Six Dollars Were Found Hidden in Obatt's Undershirt.

It required the services of two policemen yesterday to search the person of William Obatt, twenty-one years old, who claimed to be a homeless printer, when he was brought into the Leonard Street Police Station charged with burglary.

Obatt was discovered on the top floor of the bakery 293 Greenwich Street by Otto Striebel, a baker employed there, who was so frightened at seeing the rough-looking stranger that he ran down stairs at full speed for help. When he returned with a policeman it was found that the thief had disappeared through the scuttle, but he was caught in Fitch Lewitz's gentlemen's furnishing store on the first floor of 297 Greenwich Street, having pried open the scuttle to that building. He was in the act of selecting some new underwear and shirts when captured.

Striebel had left his street clothing hanging on the wall in the building where he worked, and he himself went through his pockets while the prisoner was being taken to the police station. He found that $7 was missing.

At the station house he made known his loss to Sergt. Macdonald, who ordered a policeman to search the prisoner. After being searched three times only $1.81 could be found on him. Then the Sergeant ordered the man searched by another officer. By the time the latter had finished all Obatt's clothing excepting his undershirt had been removed, but still no more money was found, until the policeman noticed that Obatt's undershirt was partly rolled up on one side. Six dollars were found in its folds, and then the prisoner was permitted to dress and was locked up on a charge of burglary.

Hanged Himself to a Bedpost.

Frederick Reitz of 119 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday entered the room of his brother Charles and found him hanging dead from a bedpost. He had tied the rope to the post, thrown himself back and strangled himself. Reitz was forty-one years old, and was formerly a driver for the Knickerbocker Ice Company. About three months ago a cake of ice fell on his right foot, and so injured him that he was never capable of active work again. He became despondent at having to live on his brother, and finally killed himself. He had no family.

Four Alleged Italian Swindlers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Four Italians, Carlos Pasquino, Jose Arno, Charles Cerutti, and Frank Bassi, have been arrested on a charge of swindling. The prisoners are accused of perpetrating swindles in about every prominent city in the United States. Pasquino had $4,000 in his possession when arrested and could not explain where he got it.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Famous Dobbins Will Go into Training for the Epsom Spring Meeting.

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes Close To-day—The Suburban Riding and Driving Club to Enlarge Its Clubhouse—Notes.

Dobbins, who as a two-year-old ran a sensational dead heat with James R. Keene's great colt Domino, and who afterward went to England to race, is to go into training again. Dobbins is entered in the City and Suburban of the Epson Spring meeting, and in the Jubilee Stakes to be run at Kempton, England. Trainer Usher, who has charge of Mr. Croker's string of horses in England, says that the rival of the mighty Domino was never in better shape to begin a season's campaign than he is at present, and he expects, barring accident, he will have the runner in shape to fill both engagements.

As a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, Dobbins showed he had remarkable staying powers as well as quite a turn of speed. As a three-year-old his most notable victories were in the Realization, when he defeated such good ones as Hornpipe and Rey El Santa Anita. The Realization won by Dobbins was far richer that year than it had ever been before or has been since. Dobbins was depended upon when he went to England with the Dwyer-Croker string in 1895 to be the principal breadwinner, but the voyage across the ocean was a rough one, and he could not recover from the effects of it sufficiently to warrant his being trained. He was sent to the stud and is now seven years old.

***

A meeting of the management of the Charter Oak Park of Hartford was held on Saturday, and two race meetings were decided upon for the coming season. Advance classes were opened, to close on Feb. 19, as follows:

FIRST MEETING, JULY 4, 5, 6, 7.

2:30 trot	$1,500
2:16 trot	1,500
2:11 trot	1,500
2:05 pace	2,000
2:30 pace	1,500

GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING, SEPT. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

2:17 trot, "Charter Oak" Purse and Cup, actual value	$10,000 1,000
2:30 trot	2,000
2:14 trot	2,000
2:11 pace	2,000
2:30 pace	2,000

In addition to the above there will be two or more liberal purses each day.

At the meeting consideration was given to the recent agitation against hopples, and while the use of them was not favored, it was not deemed fair to abolish their use, because of the large prices recently paid for horses who use them. It was decided, however, to limit the use of hopples to one year from the date of the meeting.

***

Owners who intend to enter in many of the stakes to be decided at the Spring and Autumn meetings of the Coney Island Jockey Club next season have only to-day left to file their entries. The stakes which close to-day are as follows:

FOR THE JUNE MEETING.

For three-year-olds and upward—The Suburban, cash value, $10,000; one mile and a quarter; the June handicaps, $5,000, comprising the Coney Island, cash value, $1,500; six furlongs; the Sheepshead Bay, cash value, $1,500, one mile, and the Long Island, cash value, $2,000, one mile and a furlong. The Grass Inaugural, $750 added, six furlongs on turf.

For three-year-olds—The Swift, $1,000 added, seven furlongs. The Spindrift Handicap, $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

For two-year-olds—The Great Trial, cash value, $20,000, Futurity Course. The double event, cash value, $10,000, divided in two events of $5,000 each; first event five and a half furlongs; second event, Futurity Course, $1,000 additional will be given should the two events be won by the same horse.

Other stakes for horses two years old are the Zephyr, the Spring, the June, and the Vernal for fillies, each with $1,000 added, and the Daisy at five furlongs on turf, and the Pansy at six furlongs on turf, each with $750 added.

FOR THE AUTUMN MEETING, 1898.

The Flight, for two-year-olds and upward, $1,250 added, seven furlongs; the September, for three years old, $1,250 added, one mile and three furlongs; the Flatbush, for two years old, cash value, $3,000, seven furlongs; the Autumn, for two-year-olds, cash value, $3,000, Futurity Course; the Great Eastern, for two-year-olds, cash value, $5,000, Futurity Course.

The Flight, September, Flatbush, and Great Eastern have a supplementary closing on July 18.

Nominations may be mailed up to midnight of to-day to the clerk of the course, Coney Island Jockey Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

***

L. G. Tewksbury, who made a notable campaign with his great pacers, Robert J. and John R. Gentry, last season, has decided to keep Robert J. for speedway driving in the coming Spring. John R. Gentry will be turned over to Ed Bowne, who managed the campaign last year, and as Bowne believes that the stallion has more speed than any other light-harness horse in the world, he will get him ready for an attempt to beat all previous records. He will try, too, to arrange to race the horse against Joe Patchen, Star Pointer, who lowered the world's pacing record last year, will be in the stud in the Spring, so he will probably not be in condition to meet Gentry.

***

The Park Riding Club, one of the oldest equestrian organizations in this city, has had its headquarters at the Central Park Riding Academy for many years. The weekly drills of the club, which are held on Friday nights, are most interesting, for every member is a finished equestrian. Among the active members of the organization are Elias Rothschild, President; O. E. Ballin, H. L. Callam, S. Rothemberg, L. A. Ansbacher, G. Neef, T. Rosenwold, E. S. Ulman, H. S. Brill, R. Arknich, L. Eising, H. Eising, E. B. Eising, Dr. Sturmdorf, C. Weinberg, and M. Veet. The Commander is Sergt. Weymouth.

***

The House Committee of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club met last Wednesday at the Plaza Hotel, and approved the plans for an extension to their clubhouse near the speedway. An Auditing Committee was appointed, and it was resolved that President Kip call a meeting of the club at which new officers will be elected. The club now has a large membership, and it is in a flourishing condition.

***

Negotiations have been opened with John H. Shults for the purpose of securing a mile track on his farm at Parkville, L. I. It is rumored that Col. Lawrence Kip, W. M. Fleiss, and a number of other prominent horsemen are interested in the enterprise. If Col. Kip and his friends secure it, the track will probably be made one of the best-equipped trotting tracks in the country.

***

Galtee More, the Irish-bred horse which won last year's Derby in England, has been engaged by his owner, Mr. Gubbins, for the rich Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot for 1899. Galtee More, it was generally thought after his retirement last season, would be withdrawn from the turf and placed in the stud, but Mr. Gubbins has decided to race him right along, if he goes well, and to enter him for the Ascot Cup and the Alexandria Plate.

***

Berzak, the American colt which went lame after the Newmarket Stakes, at Newmarket, England, in which event he finished second to Galtee More, has recovered. He is wintering well at Newmarket, and, barring accident, will be one of the American handicap horses which will prove troublesome to the Britishers in the Spring handicaps.

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The East Orange Riding Club will hold its New Year's ride next Friday night. Every night for the past two weeks the club members have been riding in order to become proficient and to carry out the programme to perfection, under the guidance of their riding instructor, Mr. Fulcher. If the enthusiasm shown at these rehearsals is any indication the New Year's ride will be the largest affair ever held in the East Orange Riding Academy.

***

John Huggins, the trainer of the Lorillard-Beresford string of race horses, which had quite a successful season in England last year, was a visitor at the track of the New Orleans Jockey Club last week. He amused some of his old friends with stories of his experiences in England, and he interested them greatly with that portion of it dealing with the great expense incident to running a stable in that country. He told them that it costs a visitor $15 a day to see the races at the leading tracks, if he wishes to enter the betting ring and paddock.

***

Contrary to the announcement made some time ago by his friends, Orin Hicock, one of the oldest and best-known trotting drivers in this country, will not retire from the turf this year. Mr. Hicock, who is passing the Winter, according to his usual custom, in San Francisco, says that he has retired only for a short time under the advice of his physician, but that he will be seen in the sulky again in 1899.

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Midget O'Connor, the lightweight jockey who divided honors during the last season with Danny Maher, has gone to California to ride for David Gideon, who has leased the boy's services from "Father Bill" Daly until the opening of the regular season in the East.

***

Harry Payne Whitney is evidently preparing to make a big show at the next meet of the National Horse Show Association. He has engaged Larry Fitzpatrick, who for more than eight years trained Oliver H. P. Belmont's famous show horses.

***

John E. Madden has purchased the thirteen-year-old bay mare Peg Woffington, the dam of Kitty Clive and Madrlene. He has also purchased a promising colt in David Garrick, by Hanover-Peg Woffington.

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A meeting of the members of the American Hackney Horse Society will be held on Friday at 2:30 P. M. in the office of W. Seward Webb, Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue.

MAY IRWIN BUYS TWO HOUSES.

Invests in New York Property the Profits from Some Old Ventures in the West.

May Irwin is becoming an owner of New York real estate. She has just bought from Paul Leavitt the two large apartment houses 142 and 144 West Seventy-eighth Street, paying $85,000 for them. The deeds will be recorded to-day. The houses are five-story brownstone fronts, and each stands on a lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep.

The purchase is a transfer of interests. Several years ago, when Miss Irwin used to play in California, Colorado, and other Western States, she formed the habit of investing any surplus money she had in mining stocks and mining interests. Some of these investments resulted remarkably well. During the last three years her engagements have kept her in the East most of the time, and she decided to avoid all dangers from fluctuations by selling out in the West and investing the proceeds in solid property here. She already owned a handsome house in West Fifty-eighth Street, opposite the Navarro Flats, which she had bought with her savings.

She laughed yesterday when asked about her purchases, and said she had long ago made up her mind to provide against a rainy day whenever she had the opportunity and to make sure that when her time comes to retire she will have something to fall back on. Her friends know that she learned thrift and foresight in a hard school, when at the outset of her career she had to struggle along and support an invalid husband and family from her earnings, which were then rather scanty. She has not forgotten that time apparently, and she is evidently disposed to avoid speculations, even though her modest ventures of the past have paid her so handsomely.

SUPPOSED THIEF IN A CHURCH.

Dr. Stoddard Caught an Intruder Examining an Overcoat in St. John's, Jersey City, but Let Him Go.

When the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, on Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was dismissed after the morning service yesterday Edward G. Boys, the organist, remained to run over a new hymn he had down for the evening service. He invited his friend, Franklin J. Mallory, to stay and hear it. Mr. Mallory left his overcoat in his pew, and joined Mr. Boys in the organ loft. Shortly afterward the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard, and Mrs. Stoddard on issuing from the vestry noticed a man in Mr. Mallory's pew examining the overcoat. When he saw Mr. Stoddard he attempted to escape, but the clergyman collared him, and demanded an explanation of his presence and what he was doing with Mr. Mallory's overcoat. The intruder said he had not touched the overcoat, and had merely entered the church to listen to the music. Mr. Mallory, who was called from the organ loft, found that nothing had been taken from the pockets of the coat, and the stranger was allowed to go.

Some one who heard of the incident reported to the police that Dr. Stoddard had caught a pickpocket robbing a member of the church during the morning service, and they began inquiries. Dr. Stoddard, in explaining the matter, told the police that he could give no description of the man, except that he was about five feet six inches in height, dark complexioned, cleanly shaved, and neatly clad. He said that neither he nor Mr. Mallory desired to make any complaint in the matter.

STIMMEL'S DANGEROUS DOG.

It Tore a Neighbor's Lip, and Is Said to Have Bitten Others.

Jacob Ballak, forty-one years old, an Austrian plumber, living at 1 Second Street, was bitten yesterday morning at 9 Second Avenue by a dog belonging to Jacob Stimmel, a butcher at that number. Ballak's under lip was badly mangled and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Stimmel keeps a large St. Bernard dog, which the neighbors aver is an unpleasant animal to be at large on account of his temper. When Ballak went into the shop yesterday morning he had with him a small dog, and the two animals soon became involved in a quarrel. Ballak attempted to separate them, and the St. Bernard dog sprang and caught his lip and tore the flesh to such an extent that a portion of it was laid open on his chin. Ballak was taken to the hospital. The wound is said to be of a serious character. It was asserted by neighbors that others have been bitten by Stimmel's dog.

The Paper World Comes Here.

The Paper World, which for eighteen years has been published in the Connecticut Valley has been removed to this city from Springfield, Mass., and the office of the paper will h

PROHIBITION IN PRINCETON

Order of the Faculty of the University with Reference to Drinking in Full Force.

DOUBT AS TO ITS EFFECT

Believed that if Rigidly Enforced It Will Tend to Lower Rather than Raise the Moral Tone of the Student Body.

PRINCETON, Jan. 9.—Princeton University's prohibition order went into effect Thursday with the reopening of college after the Christmas recess. The basis of this much-talked-of order has been on the books for many years, but the words "nor shall any student frequent any place where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage" have been interpreted liberally by the Faculty to mean a habitual frequenting or drinking to excess.

The trustees have ordered the Faculty to enforce the rule literally and strictly, and to that end the Faculty has notified the Princeton Inn and the other saloons not to sell liquor to students. Two proctors have been employed to remain in Trenton, and President Patton is quoted as saying that the prohibition order will be enforced if twenty-five extra proctors have to be employed.

The Faculty has issued notice to the effect that if a student is found in a saloon he shall be warned not to repeat the offense, and if he again offends he shall be subject to university discipline.

What the effect of this radical measure will be is impossible to determine. It has been in effect two days, and there have been no signs of trouble, though it is safe to suppose the Faculty very soon will have a test case on its hands.

The students seem to be falling into line, but there is a general feeling among the undergraduates that the law deprives them of their rights and privileges as university men, and that it is an attempt to control them in matters which relate to their personal life, and in which the university authorities have no right to interfere.

By many the new policy is regarded as a backward step, and as more suited to a preparatory school or small college than to a university. Others think it a step in the right direction, but that it cannot be enforced and soon will be dropped. Although the Princeton Inn and other respectable places will lose much of their patronage, the lower class saloons and secret drinking places probably will profit by the measure.

Sentiment outside of university men is evenly divided on prohibition, so that when a few years ago, prohibition, under the provisions of the Raines law, was tried in Princeton, numerous secret drinking places were opened and much trouble was caused by the students "sneaking" liquor into their rooms. The general morale by the end of the year was very low, both in the university and town.

The next year the saloon faction, backed by the almighty dollar, secured the floating vote and easily carried the election over the heads of the university and other prohibition people.

A prominent member of the Faculty says that during the year of prohibition the law instead of prohibiting was the cause of more drinking, and that, too, of the lowest form, and more trouble with the undergraduates than ever before or after in the history of the college.

Judging from the former unsuccessful attempts to control the undergraduates in their drinking habits, it is the general opinion of all who are in touch with the university that this new attempt also will prove a failure and lower rather than raise the moral tone of the university.

THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Senator Voorhees Outlines the Plans for the Session—No Railroad Commission Law.

TRENTON, Jan. 9.—There is an order of varnish about the State House, and everything is fresh and bright for the coming of the Legislature next Tuesday afternoon. Senator Forster M. Voorhees, who is to become Acting Governor, is authority for the statement that the coming session of the Legislature will be the shortest on record.

"The session will be a short one," he said "There will be no partisan legislation —no abolition, merging, or curtailment of the powers of existing State boards —and about the most important legislation required is action on the reports of the several commissions appointed under authority of the last Legislature to revise and codify certain laws."

According to the Senator and a number of his colleagues, of whom have given the matter careful attention, the important legislation to be considered will be as follows:

Codification of the District Court laws and curtailment or abolition of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Codification and revision of the Orphans' Court acts.

Codification and revision of the Crimes and Practice acts.

Codification and revision of the general election laws.

Revision or amendment of the General Borough act.

Revision or amendment of the Track Elevation law.

Revision or amendment of the general statutes concerning taxes, on the line suggested by the State Board of Taxation.

Revision or amendment of the Riparian Commission act, with a view to preserving the Palisade Ledges.

Enactment of a Jury Commission law.

Revision or amendment of the General School law, reducing the minimum age of admission to the public schools.

Permitting the retirement and pensioning of policemen and firemen.

Other important measures, like the Railroad Commission bill, are expected, but there is little probability of their being enacted. "Under certain conditions a Railroad Commission would be a desirable innovation," remarked Senator Voorhees, "but I do not believe the conditions exist in this State. A similar law is in operation in many States of the Union, but about the only place where it operates successfully is Massachusetts, where the State bears a very large portion of the cost of work ordered by the commission.

"In New York its operation is less successful, because it is claimed one of the corporations controls the commission, and other corporations seeking favors must obtain them indirectly by consent of their rival. Such a condition might arise in this State, and in my opinion, the most logical solution of the grade-crossing problem is to amend the existing law by correcting such defects as may have been found in it."

POKER PLAYERS SURPRISED.

Fourteen Colored Men Arrested by Three Detectives.

A letter from some person unknown stating that a gambling house was being conducted on the third floor of 445 West Forty-fourth street was received by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. At a late hour Saturday night Detective Boyle climbed a fire escape and got to the third floor of the house, where, looking through a window into the rooms of Moles Webb, colored, he counted thirteen other colored men playing poker.

Boyle jumped through the window, carrying the sash with him, and, revolver in hand, called upon the players to throw up their cards, as they were under arrest. The players were so much taken by surprise that they did not stir. Then the detective opened a door and let in two companions. The fourteen men were led away to the station house.

In the west side court yesterday Magistrate Simms held Webb in $500, and discharged the thirteen other men.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

B. M. Creel & Co.—B. M. Creel & Co., wholesale grocers of Louisville, Ky., assigned Saturday to John W. Houston. The assets and liabilities are each estimated at $100,000.

Standard Fibre Ware Company.—The Standard Fibre Ware Company of Mankato, Minn., made an assignment Saturday afternoon. Assets, $25,000; liabilities, $40,000. The recent failures at Mankato have all been more or less an outcome of the assignment and death of J. A. Willard, and the Fibre Ware Company was the last to survive of the business enterprises in which he was engaged.

INCENTIVES FOR CHILDREN.

Miss Julia Richman Speaks at a Child-Study Conference on Means of Furnishing Them.

The problem for furnishing children with proper incentives for work was the subject for discussion of the Jewish Religious School Union at its conference in the vestry room of Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Saturday afternoon. Miss Julia Richman, the principal of the female department of Grammar School No. 77, who is Chairman of the Union's Committee on Normal Training, under whose auspices these monthly child-study conferences are held, presided and gave an interesting talk on the subject in hand.

Miss Richman took certain ideas expressed in "School Management," a book by Former Superintendent of Schools White of Cincinnati, as the basis for her remarks, using illustrations drawn from her own experience, to bear out the points she made. She laid special emphasis on the fact that individual children could not, as she expressed it, "be cured of moral diseases by the giving of a dose of medicine to the whole class."

"The moral efficiency of school discipline," said Miss Richman, "depends upon the character of the motives by which discipline is maintained. Those motives must be high, if the right end is to be reached. There are two kinds of incentives which we may hold out to children, the natural and the artificial. An example of the latter class would be the giving of a treat of some kind as a reward for a week's faithful study. When these rewards become the immediate ends of effort they direct attention from the true ends." Miss Richman expressed herself as decidedly opposed to the current system of offering prizes of one sort or another to bright children, contending that the only feature of a scholar's work that should be rewarded was effort. Prizes, privileges, and immunities, she thought, all tended to make dullness a disgrace in the eyes of the scholars, thus discouraging and making jealous those who were less clever than their companions, and filling the prize winners with petty vanity.

"Artificial incentives must be used only as expedients," said the speaker. "Make a syste n of them and you ruin the character of the pupils. Such a system brings the majority of the class down to a low level of efficiency. Exceptional pupils must be treated especially in reference to their moral condition. You must not expect to benefit them by prescribing to the whole class the remedy that fits their case."

One of the teachers present at the conference brought forward a case which she had to deal with of three small boys in her Sunday school class whose bad behavior had made them the torment of her predecessors, and whom she turned into the right path by promising a prize to each one that would give no occasion to be reproved for an entire year. "Now you," she added, "would have objected to that."

"Not at all," said Miss Richman. "Don't mistake my meaning. In that case an artificial incentive was justifiable. But after, by its means, you have accustomed those boys to good behavior, to keep the process up is unwise. At the outset they could not be brought to behave except with a prize in view, but at the end of a year of good conduct you should go to them and say: 'Now, no more prizes. You must behave without them, because it is right, and your sense of honor should lead you to do it.'

"Let me advise you to try an appeal to higher motives in urging the children to work faithfully. You will be astonished at your easy success. Emancipate yourself from traditional methods and devices. Life is full of natural incentives to right action, and the will in youth must be trained to act in conformity with them.

"The incentives to be appealed to in school should be the same in kind as those which we relish to have appear in future conduct. A child who responds habitually to the duties of his school life and the proper demands of his teacher will more easily give obedience where it is due in later years than if allowed to be shiftless in this respect while he is in process of being educated. The following I should class as royal incentives, arranging them in a rising scale of value: Desire for good standing, desire for approbation, desire for knowledge, desire for efficiency, desire for self-control, (bringing with it a sense of self-control, a different thing from conceit;) desire for future good, which includes a sufficient interest in others and a wish to exert a good influence and to be useful; sense of honor, sense of right, sense of duty."

THE LAW OF PREFERENCES.

New Construction in the Case of a Milwaukee Bankrupt.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—An important decision has been rendered by Judge Ludwig in the case of the Southern National Bank of New York against the garnishers of H. S. Mack, which affirms the validity of all the preferences to the amount of $100,000 made by H. S. Mack at the time of his failure, excluding all creditors who have no preferences from their share in the assets. This decision places a new construction on so-called preferences in business failures.

H. S. Mack & Co., consisting only of Herman S. Mack, failed in December, 1894. He transferred his stock to several preferred creditors, who in turn were sued by the Southern National Bank. The decision rules that no creditors of Mr. Mack are entitled to anything except those to whom he conveyed stock.

COAL KING STILL MISSING.

Mariners Believe She Will Turn Up Safe at Bermuda.

Capt. Thurber of the bark Stillwater of St. John, N. B., which arrived yesterday thirty-eight days out from Bahia, reported speaking the tug L. Luckenbach in search of the missing barge Coal King.

When spoken, on Friday last, the tug was 137 miles east-southeast of Barnegat. Her Captain said that he had given up hope of finding the barge, but would continue the search. The tug has since arrived at Norfolk, having seen nothing of the Coal King.

It is thought, however, that the barge may turn up all right at Bermuda. She was in charge of Capt. Neilsen and four men, when on Sunday of last week she broke adrift off Fenwick Island Shoal Lightship, and was soon lost to view in the prevailing gale.

She would naturally have been driven toward Bermuda, and with such canvas as she carried, leg-of-mutton steadying sails, the belief prevails that she could be safely managed. The principal cause of anxiety has been that the provisions aboard may give out before she reaches a port or is spoken.

WOULD PUNISH HIS OLD MOTHER

Donoghue Wants Her Sent to Jail for Taking His Savings.

Edward Donoghue, a young man who said he resided at 21 Oak Street, charged his mother, Catherine Donoghue, sixty-five years old, of the same address, in the Essex Market Court yesterday with having stolen from him the sum of $71.

Magistrate Wentworth, looking Donoghue straight in the face, inquired if he wanted to go on record as submitting his white-haired mother to the indignities heaped upon common criminals.

"If you persist in pressing your complaint," said the Magistrate, "I shall be compelled to entertain a charge of grand larceny against her."

"But she stole my money from under the mattress," protested Donoghue, "and I want it back."

"Oh, your Honor," sobbed the trembling prisoner at the bar, "I only took $40, and I had been trying to tell Eddy that I'd give it all back to him. That was all was there."

"Yes you did," retorted her son bitterly. "You took my $71 that I drew from the bank, and you want to spend it in drink."

At this point Mrs. Donoghue broke down completely, and was helped to a seat in the court room. Magistrate Wentworth, addressing the complainant in persuasive tones, invited him to sit by her side, and try to reach a "mother and son settlement."

Twenty minutes later Mrs. Donoghue was again at the bar listening to a rehearsal of her son's complaint.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself for bringing your old mother here," said the Magistrate to Donoghue, as he adjourned the case until to-day. "Go home and settle the matter between you."

Donoghue left the court muttering that if his mother did not return his money he would have her up again.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6⅝
Sugar, granulated	.5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.28
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.3¾
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.5⅛
Lard, prime	5.12½
Butter, State, finest creamery	.22
Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry	11.75
Pig iron, warrants	6.65
Copper, lake ingot	10.95
Tin	13.80
Lead	3.65
Spelter	3.95

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.70@$4.80; straights, $4.20@$4.40; Spring specials, $5.25@$5.35; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; straights, $4@$4.30; bakers', $3.50@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 87⅞@88¾; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82@91¼c; No. 2 red, 92¾c; No. 2 corn, 26¾@27c; No. 2 oats, 22⅞c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18@1.22; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$9.30; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77½@$4.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.80@$4.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cut-loaf, $6.14; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

Saturday's cotton market was almost destitute of feature. After opening quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower, the scope of further variations was only a matter of 5 points. The market closed quiet and steady at net unchanged prices to 1 point advance. Total sales of futures were limited to 28,700 bales. The spot market was also inactive without quotable change.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.78	5.83	5.78	5.79@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.81@5.82
March	5.83	5.85	5.82	5.84@5.85
April	5.88	5.88	5.87	5.88@5.89
May	5.92	5.93	5.91	5.92@5.93
June	5.94	5.96	5.94	5.96@5.97
July	5.99	6.01	5.99	6.00@6.01
August	6.03	6.05	6.02	6.04@6.05
September	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.03@6.05
October	..	..	..	6.05@6.07

Southern spot markets, middling; Galveston, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Middling uplands, 3¼d; January, 3 11½@; January-February, 3 10½@; February-March, 3 10¼@; March-April, 3 11½@; April-May, 3 12@; May-June, 3 13@; June-July, 3 14@; July-August, 3 15@; August-September, 3 16@; September-October, 3 16½@; October-November, 3 17@; November-December, 3 17@3 18.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	98⅜	98⅝	98½	98⅝
May	93¼	93¼	92⅞	93¼
July	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
Corn—				
January	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
May	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34¼
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	28⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅜
May	91⅝	91⅞	91⅛	91⅜
July	82⅜	82⅝	81⅜	81⅞
Corn—				
January	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
May	29⅜	29½	29¼	29½
July	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30⅝
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	21¾
May	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
July	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Disappointing clearances for the week and disturbing Argentine reports, including estimates that the exportable surplus would reach 46,000,000 bushels, did much to overthrow bull sentiment in wheat Saturday. Prices broke sharply and closed ½@⅝c lower than Friday. The only significant feature in foreign quotations was the ½f advance at Antwerp. The cash situation at home, as evidenced by further rises in the Northwest markets, was still a bullish factor in the situation, although not having a prominent part among the influences of the morning. Toward the regular close there was some reaction on pit covering, but weakness broke out afresh on the curb, and May was quoted down to 92 15-16c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Spring, 87@88c; May, 90⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Jan. 90c; May, 89½@89⅝c; July, 84¾c; No. 1 hard, 91⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 90⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 8.—No. 1 hard, 91c; Jan., 91¼c; May, 91½c; July, 89½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35¼c, free on board afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 29@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western quoted 55c; No. 1 Western, 56c free on board, afloat, New York. BARLEY—34¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Barley, No. 3, 27@43c. Rye—45c; May, 47¾c. Flax—$1.18; cash Northwest, $1.22; May, $1.22. Timothy —Jan. $2.67½; May, $2.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$3.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.35. Rye Flour—$2.55@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $1.85@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 66@67c. Feed—40, 60 and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 67½@75c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; 100 lb., middling bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 65c; cky feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 37c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Flour—First patents, $5@5.10; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clears, $3.90@$4; second clears, $2.90@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4⅞c; 180 lb, 5c; 160 lb, 5⅛c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝@5½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5½c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c. TALLOW—3¾c; country, 3½@3⅜c. LARD —$5.12½; city lard, $4.70@$4.75; refined South America, $5.60; Continent, $5.25; Brazil kegs, $6.75; compound, city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅜c; city lard stearine, 5⅝@5¾c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Close: Pork—January, $9.27½; May, $9.40@$9.42½. Lard—January, $4.77½@$4.80; May, $4.90; July, $4.97½. Ribs —January, $4.60; May, $4.72½@$4.75; September, $4.92½@$4.95.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 27s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 35s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The week closed on one of the most uneventful coffee markets of recent times, with the tone finally barely steady at a net decline for the day of 5@10 points. The market opened on this basis and failed to change for the rest of the session. Transactions were only 6,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
April	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
July	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.95
August	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
September	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
October	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
December	..	..	..	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$800. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfg. lower. At 2:30 P. M., ¾@1 pfg. net lower. Sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Opened ¼ fc. lower; closed ⅛ fc. net lower. Total sales, 14,000 bags. January 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 37.75; June, 38.00; July, 38.00; August, 38.25; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$300.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 2.. @28½c; linseed, American raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 40@42c.

WOOL.

Foreign wools of all grades are assuming a strong position. Importations are arriving, and as the season advances these are expected to increase materially. Considerable carpet stock has been received of late and selections in carpet wools show a wider range for choice. Prices are firm with little business doing at the moment. The following quotations are based on Wool Exchange official classifications:

Carpet—Aleppo, 13½@14c; Angora, 13@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; Camels hair Russian, 13@13½c; China ordinary, 11@14c; China combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi Autumns, 17c; Donskoi combing, 23@25c; Donskoi colors, 20@23c; Donskoi lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c.

East India and Asiatic—East India choice, 14@15c; East India low, 12@14c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 22@32c; Karadi choice, 17@18c; Karadi ordinary, 15@17c; Joria and Vicaneer, 24@25c; Khorassan colors, 14½c; Khorassan white, 18@19c; Mohair Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul washed, 17@19c; Mossul unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.37½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 33¾@33¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.55@$1.57½; G, $1.62½; H, $1.70; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; N, $2.45; WG, $2.80; WW, $3.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Turpentine, 31½c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.40; A, $1.45; I, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Turpentine, 30½c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—Turpentine, 30⅝@31¼; turpentine, $1.40@$1.90; resin, $1.15@$1.20.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—Dressed beef, 7@8c.

Calves—Veals, $5@$8; grassers, $3@$3.25; city dressed veals, 10½@11½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.25; dressed mutton at 7@8½c; dressed lambs, 8½@10c.

Hogs—$3.90@$4.15.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

6—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
35—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
61—Blyth vs. Corn Exchange Bank, (No. 1.)
110—Gorsford vs. Collins.
139—Dinlon Pacific Ry. Co. vs. Wormser.
175—Thomson vs. Baskert.
183—Bruce vs. Goold.
184—Schenck vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn., (No. 1.)
185—Same vs. same, (No. 2.)
190—Same vs. Press Pub. Co.
191—Same vs. same.
194—Waring vs. Met. St. Ry.
202—Paine vs. Loeb.
204—Schenck vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
218—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
224—Joster vs. Duysters.
226—Schenck vs. Tribune Assn.
230—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
2—Bradley vs. Bryan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Customs appeals.

2134—Oppenheimer vs. U. S.
2377—L. Boker & Co. vs. U. S.
1949—U. S. vs. Mills & Gibb.
2401—Wilmerding & Bisset vs. U. S.
2466—Peter A. Frasse & Co. vs. same.
2577—Wotton & Rumler vs. same.
2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. same.
2589—Sigmund Goldman vs. same.
740—U. S. vs. Wilmerding.
2570—Schulze, Begre & Koechl vs. U. S.
1107—H. Bacharach & Co. vs. same.
2221—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2407—Velt & Son & Co. vs. U. S.
2606—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. same.
2452—U. S. vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
1077—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
66—Pickhardt & Kuttroff vs. same.
2317—Thomas Leeming & Co. vs. same.
2135—C. B. Richards & Co. vs. same.
2140—C. A. Johnson & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.

18—Thomas vs. Schooner Mad Authony.
74—Putnam vs. S. S. Manitoba.
56—Collins vs. S. S. New York.
57—Keller vs. Tug Fannie P. Keer.
58—Stearns vs. Tug Dorothy Ann.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
60—Verdon vs. Mayor, &c.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. No. Am. Transport Co.
63—Newcastle S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
64—Huntley vs. Tug Ed Luckenbach.
65—Hunting vs. Barber.
66—Endicott vs. Wiley.
67—De la Soto vs. Barber.
68—Lunn vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Nielson vs. McVay.
2—Grenner vs. Grenner.
3—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
4—Bode vs. King.
5—Brown vs. Weinelbaum.
6—Johnson vs. Foster.
7—Berger vs. United States Grand Lodge Independent Order Sons of Benjamin.
8—Fallon vs. Stickney.
9—Fourteenth St. Bank vs. Tucker.
10—Mullery vs. Lippman.
11—Eisner vs. Curiel.
12—In re Dowd.
13—Cohen vs. Cohen.
14—In re Sullivan.
15—Morrison vs. Brown.
16—Ryan vs. Riggs.
17—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
18—Rose vs. Durant.
19—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
20—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
21—Haber vs. Haber.
22—In re Cromwell.
23—Robertson vs. Miller.
24—In re Smyth.
25—Blanchard vs. Munro.
26—Rose vs. Young.
27—Snyder vs. Lebenbaum.
28—Brolly vs. Jaffray.
29—Fry vs. same.
30—McMahon vs. Moss.
31—Rogers vs. Le Page.
32—Amherst College vs. Ritch.
33—Caldwell vs. Gorman.
34—De Fido vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Carpenter vs. Altieri.
36—Putnam vs. Brett.
37—Goldschmidt vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
38—Yerkes vs. Hughes.
39—Van Beuren vs. Heinrich.
40—Korn vs. Korn.
41—English vs. McIntyre.
42—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co.
43—Fifth National Bank vs. same.
44—National Broadway Bank vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Patterson vs. Patterson. Demurrer.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.

Preferred causes.
5932—Clark vs. Clark.
6070—Meseritz vs. Haft.
6118—Ellis vs. Granger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
5938—Henry Huber Co. vs. Dowd.
5243—Bloth vs. Bloth.
6819—Cumming vs. Tamsen.
5828—Geller vs. Geller.
5858—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
5876—John P. Kane Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
5905—Glitterman vs. Joseph.
5934—Sherry vs. Kelley.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
5941—Wehle vs. Walsman.
5600—Dias vs. Dias.
5609—Ryer vs. Wirth.
4839—Converse vs. Grant.
5823—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Co. vs. Hanna.
5748—Bray vs. Schweglar.
5936—Villere vs. Villere.
5229—Horton vs. Quimby.
5740—McKittrich vs. Goldstein.
5900—Bourne vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
5753—Callaghan vs. Bank for Savings.
1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht.
5935—Lodi Chemical Co. vs. Nelson.
5814—Mason Manufacturing Co. vs. Rothchild.
5818—Volpe vs. D'Ambrosi.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
14398—Swan vs. Kneubel. R. R. Co.
14591—Cotter vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
13891—Hartman vs. Hartman.
11938—Dannis vs. Bissell.
13227—Biddescombe vs. Cameron.
13468—Lawson vs. Met. St. Ry.
14177—Newton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14319—People ex rel. Scheben vs. German Odd Fellows Home Association.
14538—Overbeck vs. Taylor.
13931—Remellus vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14458—McDowell vs. McDowell.
13994—Pohalski vs. Mass. Benefit Life Association.
13799—Carroll vs. Tamsen.
13548—Croft vs. Mayor, &c.
12833—Quinlan vs. Batschall.
14123—Kennedy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14252—Rorer vs. Hall.
13863—Williams vs. Schomacker Piano Forte Co.
13307—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfield.
13129—Oppenheim vs. San Domingo Finance Co.
14335—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry.
14576—Garcia vs. Drislaus.
13594—Illing vs. Niagara Paper Mills Co.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
7636—Haubner vs. East River Gas Co.
6994—Davis vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
6996—Shea vs. Southard.
5205—Zimmer vs. Clews.
7118—Waschauer vs. Langer.
7369—Quintana vs. Sohmer.
2781—Christopher vs. Langdon & Granger Brewing Co.
2525—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
7784—O'Connor vs. Murphy.
7982—Farquhar vs. Fraser & Chalmers.
4886—Peitsch vs. Sommers.
5579—Lassauer vs. Rosenberger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8598.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
8252—Bremer vs. The Mayor, &c.
7879—Lynch vs. Southard.
7648—Barnett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8030—Robertson vs. Jacobson.
8079—Carroll vs. Herlich.
4391—Citron vs. Bagley.
6399—Hamm erschmidt vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7829—Hammond vs. Bolt
2652—Taylor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4282—Klein vs. Marks.
7292—Sokolsky vs. Siegel.
7725—Granitz vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Fencing Master—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Whirl of the Town—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Cinderella—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

BRYAN AND JACKSON.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN has evidently taken up the encouragement of ignorance and the spreading of misinformation as his life work. At the Jackson banquet in Chicago on Saturday evening he was allowed to speak, and for an hour or more the truths of remote and current American history fell all gnarled and shapeless from his perverting tongue. Why BRYAN should be asked to address an Old Hickory audience is an impenetrable mystery. ANDREW JACKSON was a man of action, pugnacious, stubborn, very wise in some matters of National policy and honest according to the lights of his somewhat narrow mind. BRYAN has never in all his life done anything but pack the tired air with talk, and much of his talking has been unconscionably dishonest. JACKSON had not a few insincere and shallow men about him, but the attempt of a Bryan to get into his councils would have provoked utterances that would have given a painful shock to pious Federalists in Boston and Philadelphia.

Still, the two men had one common and well-marked trait. JACKSON was ignorant, and so is BRYAN. For sixty years the streaming light of history has been turned upon JACKSON'S attack on the United States Bank, but BRYAN clings to JACKSON'S delusions. We pardon JACKSON for the errors into which he was betrayed by unscrupulous advisers and his combative temperament. BRYAN is unpardonable when he talks such balderdash as this:

"It is especially fitting that at this time the American people should recall the name of ANDREW JACKSON and gather inspiration and encouragement from his public career. We are engaged to-day in a contest very similar to that in which he played so conspicuous and honorable a part. During his term of office the National Bank attempted to overawe the representatives of the people and control the Government. He grappled with it and overthrew it. Arrayed against him were the very classes which have forced a continuance of the gold standard in the United States, in spite of the almost unanimous protest of the people—the same classes which are now trying to coerce the Government into the surrender of the sovereign right to control the money of the country."

The "overawing" of the representatives of the people by the Bank of the United States is a noble old roorbach that should hang beside the Crime of 1873 in the parlor of every Populist. It is of the same enduring stuff, a deathless fiction that jumps up from the ashes of its destruction in a way that makes the fabled phoenix seem a bird of leaden wing. It is fit matter and always will be for the repetitious discourse of hoot owls and 16-to-1 orators. The indiscreet methods of defense adopted by the officers of the bank against the threats and the attacks of the Administration ultimately forced them into a false position, where they had to go into politics or out of business. But at the time when JACKSON astonished the country by the hostile expressions of his first message the bank was not conspiring to control the Government. It was not a menace to the rule of a majority of the people; it was not what JACKSON then imagined it to be, and what BRYAN pictures it to-day. Private interest, business rivalry, and the instinctive tendency of demagogic politicians in search of a vote-making issue to raise an outcry against the "money power," just as they do to-day in Nebraska, were the authors of JACKSON'S groundless alarms about the United States Bank. The path of wisdom and of safety for his Administration was to strengthen the bank by insisting upon the abandonment of its unsound practices. These were made quite subordinate counts in the indictment against it, while the main attack was directed against imaginary offenses.

Mr. BRYAN draws an absolutely untrue and misleading picture of JACKSON grappling with this "monster." From that topic he passes, with an easy command of comprehensive misrepresentation, to the currency plan of Secretary GAGE, which, it appears, is to place the destinies of 70,000,000 of freemen in the hands of foreign financiers. Forgetting that he made in 1896 600 speeches for free coinage without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, he turned his shifty mind with sympathetic interest to the demand for international bimetallism in France and England and actually seemed to be commending the policy of the President who defeated him at the pools. That ought to be a warning to Mr. MCKINLEY.

But when he touched upon a live Democratic issue, upon an issue which a Democrat of brains and devoted to the true faith of his party would have made much of, it suggested to his mind nothing but trite and empty platitudes. Mr. BRYAN still trusts with full confidence that the silver bridge will bear him over, he does not see that it is sinking under him, and even if he did he has not a sufficiently firm grasp on Democratic principles to save himself.

CONFIDENCE AT HOME.

We pointed out on Friday that the money with which the Union Pacific Railroad was bought, with the exception of about $5,000,000 of European subscriptions to the syndicate, was American capital. It was subscribed and paid in by members of the Reorganization Committee and by bankers and individual capitalists, chiefly in New York, who have confidence in the future of the property. It was a very big transaction, but it was not important for its bigness so much as for its example.

What right have we to complain of English capitalists who are afraid to invest their money in American securities so long as we plainly show that we have not very much confidence in them ourselves? We took occasion the other day to demonstrate that the fact that we are loaning millions of dollars in Europe at from 3 to 4½ per cent. gives us no occasion for boasting. We ought to use all the money we can raise at home and abroad in American enterprises—creative, constructive, and productive. The country is still new and undeveloped. We ought to make 8 per cent. on our own money and borrow large sums in Europe at 4 or 5 per cent. and make 8 per cent. on that, too.

But Europe will not lend us much money until we make it perfectly clear that we intend to pay it back, dollar for dollar, not in silver, but in gold. The best possible evidence we can give her of our full intention and ability to pay dollar for dollar is the free investment of American capital in American enterprises. That shows that we have no lack of confidence. It will inspire Europe with confidence. The lending out of American money at low rates in London and Berlin inspires Europe with a lack of confidence.

The investment of more than fifty millions of fresh American capital in the Union Pacific reorganization indicates confidence at home. It proves that confidence exists. Of course it proves also that we have a good deal of spare capital. That inspires some financiers with a desire to call the United States a creditor Nation—that is, a money-lending Nation. We ought not to be a money-lending Nation—that is, not yet. We can use our money to better advantage at home if we have the confidence and ability to develop our National resources.

AN "ELASTIC" BANK CURRENCY.

It is a striking fact that the three most conspicuous plans authoritatively proposed for the improvement of the currency by the gradual withdrawal of a part at least of the Government notes and the extension of bank-note issues provide for what is called an "elastic" currency.

Secretary GAGE, the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, and Chairman WALKER of the House Committee on Banking and Currency all propose to meet this requirement by notes issued, under varying conditions, on the assets of the banks. They also unite in insisting on the great advantage, practically on the actual necessity, of "elasticity." We agree with them entirely as to this necessity and as to the expediency as well as safety of notes issued on assets. But we do not think that either the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury or that of the Indianapolis Commission would secure with promptness, certainty, and regularity the kind and degree of elasticity which is essential. Either of these plans, however, could be made to do so with no change in its essential principle by the requirement that banks should pay out only their own notes and by provision for Clearing Houses through which the notes of other banks could be assorted and returned.

The real nature of elasticity in the currency and why it is necessary were very clearly set forth in The Quarterly Journal of Economics for October last by CHARLES F. DUNBAR in an article that has received the warm approval of the highest authorities in practical finance. He defines elasticity as "responsiveness to present increase or diminution of demand—the power of adaptation to the needs of the month, the week, or the day, whether rising or falling." To be of value this responsiveness must be not theoretical, but practical, not merely possible, but actual. Prof. DUNBAR says:

"The exchange of notes for specie on any large scale is called for in most cases because the trade relations of the country or the section concerned are such as to make specie for the time its cheapest export. This state of things may be the result of deplorable misfortune or of equally deplorable folly, but in either case it is the misfortune or the folly that is to be deplored and not the process by which we pay in the easiest way the debts which have been created. The payment is, after all, a curative process, by which our currency seeks the condition of equilibrium with our real ability to hold money, as the first step toward sound strength; and it is for the general interest that the movement of specie should be easy, and that the payment of our debts in this form should be prompt. * * * It is important that, so far as an export movement of specie (whether from the country or from one section) draws from the bank-note circulation, it should draw as directly as possible from the particular banks which are in a state of relative expansion. The drain of specie is presumably not the consequence of any equally distributed imprudence or any level stroke of misfortune; and its effect should fall, both by the rule of right and by that of expediency, upon some more heavily than upon others. This can only be secured by providing for an easy, automatic return of notes, so that expanded liability shall, so far as is humanly possible, be followed by increased demand for payment."

This is a clear statement of the general need of elasticity. It is equally plain, however, that a system of constant actual redemption of notes not in use in exchanges tends strongly to prevent that undue expansion that must finally lead to specie exports from a country or from a section. Such a system has also this very great merit, that it enables banks with perfect safety, in sections where currency is most needed and at times when it is most needed, to issue it, with certainty that so soon as the need ceases it will be returned for redemption. Under these conditions the notes will be issued for every legitimate need, because proper security is always supplied by such needs, but there will be caution as to speculative or risky demands, because the return of the notes must be provided for. But the return must be made sure. "Elasticity," says Prof. DUNBAR, "cannot be secured without the operation of restrictive force upon an outstanding circulation: restrictive force cannot operate there, except through the agency of the holders of the notes; and it can only operate through them by virtue of some legal provision or of some convention or practice having equivalent force."

No one will contend that any bank system will remove from the relatively poor parts of the country the disadvantages really due to the fact that they are poor. But the poorer sections suffer undoubtedly from the fact that what property they have cannot be made the basis of credit, and so of active trade and so of increased prosperity. Small banks, or, better, branch banks with the power to issue notes sure to return to them so soon as they ceased to be used in actual trade, could supply this credit in the most fruitful form and with entire safety. Actual, continuous automatic redemption would give these sections all the advantages they could use. Without this any "elastic" currency would be ineffective.

"THE COAST OF BOHEMIA."

It was the greatest of poets whose ignorance or carelessness of geography led him to bound Bohemia by the sea. Luckily for mankind, SHAKESPEARE was not an Emperor. Unluckily for the German part of mankind, the Kaiser is a poet. The unities of time and place are no more to him, when he is laying out a policy, than they were to the author of "The Winter's Tale" when he was designing a drama. He is himself, by the nature of his office, an anachronism, and he takes himself with such solemnity as to make himself a much greater anachronism than he necessarily is. To him Germany is still in the middle ages, and he is a mediaeval monarch recognized by his subjects as having a divine right to rule. Only in Russia can such a pretension now be seriously maintained, and the Kaiser himself is probably the only educated German who sees nothing comic in being talked of, to his face, as a "consecrated person." It may occur to the reader that there must be at least one other, since it was Prince HENRY who uttered the nonsense in question. But it has been darkly given out that Prince HENRY is a shrewd and humorous youth, who, having gotten himself into trouble by quarreling with his brother's monstrous pretensions, means henceforth to keep himself in favor by humoring them, and that the astonishing speech at Kiel showed merely a cynical willingness to fool the besotted Kaiser to the top of his bent.

The poetic temperament of the Kaiser has betrayed him into a huge anatopism, or confusion of places, as well as into a huge anachronism or confusion of times. He has reduced from poetry to politics the contention that there is a seaport in Bohemia, or what is much the same thing, that Germany is destined to supplant Britain as the mistress of the seas. "Imperial power," he said, "is maritime power." This is not historically true. ALEXANDER and GENGHIS Khan and other historical persons of whose fame he may be emulous, managed to prosper very fairly in the business of conquest without quitting dry land. Even the Roman Empire confined its expansion to what "joined it," and its naval operations did not extend beyond the Mediterranean and the British Channel. But all this is nothing to a monarch with a fixed idea. If imperial power is maritime power, then naval stations must be established upon the coast of Bohemia, as in Shakespeare, and Swiss Admirals manoeuvre squadrons, as in the comic operas.

The Kaiser may pretend that commercial expansion is what he is after. He may even pretend this to himself. But his brother knows him better. He knows that the Kaiser's idea is to have a lot of battleships going about the world to preach the gospel of his consecrated person, and to have all manner of savage potentates saluting the German flag. If they do not like it, all the better. Preaching the gospel to those who will not hear was the form of missionary enterprise to which Prince HENRY vowed himself. Haitians and Chinese are a pretty good beginning, but there are a great number of other nations and tribes who are unaware that his Majesty is so tremendous a person as he thinks he is, and to whom that knowledge must be brought.

This is a course of education very expensive for the schoolmaster. It costs money to equip fleets for that purpose. One would suppose that the frugal German taxpayers would reflect upon this. They find themselves quite sufficiently burdened to support the German Army. The Kaiser's new toy will come very dear indeed. A navy as big as the British, or even as the French, would make the burden crushing. Yet that is the idea by which the Kaiser is possessed. It can get no support from the business men in Germany, who see no use for it apart from preaching the imperial gospel. It is quite natural that it should excite enthusiasm on the Elbe and the Weser, for it is on the banks of those rivers that the money raised from the rest of Germany is to be spent. The rest of Germany is notified that, since the Kaiser got the latest bee into the imperial bonnet, the rest of Germany is in his mind nothing but a "hinterland" to the three hundred miles of Bohemian coast. The blasphemous member of the Reichstag who declared that Germany could never be a great maritime power was so obviously in the right that it will be surprising if his opinion does not make its way in the imperial Legislature. Those members who were at first carried away by the Kaiser's account of his own vision will be likely to be sobered by the later development of the situation in the Far East. For they will see that in spite of her truculent interference, Germany is not a factor in that situation. It is a struggle between Russia and England, which have real and rival interests. Nothing could be less "imperial" than the attitude of Germany trying to force her way into a concert that does not concern her, and the real combatants in which pay her demonstration no sort of attention.

We congratulate Gov. BLACK on the firmness with which he has resisted the appeals to pardon JOHN Y. MCKANE and the amazing pressure brought in support of those appeals. Had the Governor yielded, he would simply have done what he could to make corruption of the suffrage and fraud upon the ballot tolerable and venial. No right-minded citizen can regard them as anything but intolerable and unpardonable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is all very well for the postal authorities to reprove the people who are already addressing letters to the outlying sections of this city without indicating what particular section the letters are intended to reach, but it is really rather humiliating for our new townsmen, and rather confusing to their correspondents, that the only instruction they get is to go on doing exactly as in the past. This is to take away from the average resident of Brooklyn, or Tottenville, or any of the little places to which metropolitan dignity has been given, about the only clear proof of the change that he or she is likely soon to have. The political revolution about which the newspapers are obliged to print so many columns produces but little change in the ordinary course of suburban life, and it will be a real hardship if the rulers of the mails do not soon devise a system under which every dweller in the enlarged New York can have the joy of seeing his name written over the two proud monosyllables. The change will have to be made sooner or later, and the more speed, consistent with wisdom, the better. The new addresses need not be long or complicated, and it will not take much ingenuity to prevent all possibility of confusion or mistake. Whatever the changes are, "New York" must be prominent in them, else there is sure to be dissatisfaction and possibly much bitterness of heart and mind.

—According to a recent London estimate only about 25,000 American tourists visited the English capital in the course of the past season, and this is regarded as a very poor catch. The jubilee was a great disappointment as an attraction for cousins from over the water. It was expected to bring them over in flocks, all eager to spend money, but it seems to have had a deterrent effect, on the whole, and shop keepers and hotel keepers suffered rather than profited by the festivities. Still, even 25,000 Americans are very much better than none, and the calculations as to how much better are decidedly interesting. The average tourist from "the States," we are told, scatters about $1,000 while making a three months' trip in Europe. This, multiplied by 25,000, makes $25,000,000, and of that amount, it is believed, London received at least two-fifths. Paris gets more American money than London does, not because more Americans go there, but because the French capital wins the trade of all the women, and this is both larger and more profitable than that of the men, to whose needs and tastes the London shops more especially cater.

—When the details of that remarkable operation on a Swiss woman's digestive apparatus were published in this country, a doctor in one of the Detroit hospitals decided that the case of a man then under his care was much like that reported from abroad, and he formed the intention of attempting a cure by the bold measure adopted with success by his foreign confrère. He revealed his purpose to somebody, who revealed it to somebody else, and, of course, it was then telegraphed all over the country. Unfortunately for the doctor's ambition, however, one of the Detroit papers printed the statement that the chance of surviving removal of the stomach was about one in ten. This was seen by the man upon whom it had been proposed to operate, and he, though doomed to speedy death by his malady, at once decided to withdraw the consent to the operation, which he had at first given. More than this, he decided to withdraw himself as well, and, taking advantage of a moment when he was unobserved, he fled from the hospital. Where he went is unknown, for no address was left behind, and nobody seems to have been able to find out where the too-interesting patient is now hiding. The doctor, who had seen fame within his reach, and the hospital authorities are much grieved over the matter, and their grief takes the form of irritation whenever they are questioned about it.

PERSONAL.

—Now that Lady HENRY SOMERSET has retired from public life because of ill health—her constitution having been unable, apparently, to endure an Indian breeze that blew over it recently—it has been deemed fitting to reveal to an entirely unprepared and therefore much startled world that there is a Lord HENRY SOMERSET. Little information is vouchsafed in regard to him even now, but that little is most interesting, and it will doubtless form the basis of much comment. For it seems that Lady HENRY, instead of devoting the whole of her large income, as everybody has supposed, to the suppression of rum, living pictures, and other unhallowed frivolities, has annually set aside the sum of £2,000 for the use of her husband. This comfortable pension Lord HENRY has preferred—or was it consented?—to spend in Florence, where he lives without attracting, so far as known, the attention of any human being. A mathematician might be able to calculate, with £2,000 and the distance between London and Florence given, how much more Lord HENRY would have received if he had gone away as far as Cape Town or Callao, and how much less if he had remained in Paris or Dover. Such computations would have considerable value, and it is to be hoped that they will be made, but what public curiosity really demands is something different—a two-volume treatise on the effect of professional philanthropy as an aid to marital happiness. One volume should be written by Lady HENRY SOMERSET in her now abundant leisure, and the other should come from her husband, the Florentine exile, who apparently never had anything to do except to get an occasional check cashed. The books would have a large sale, and the proceeds might be applied to the suppression of irreverent talk about the British nobility.

—Appreciation is always more or less enjoyable, but it must make Capt. MAHAN ponder a little to learn that his book on "The Influence of Sea Power in History" has been used as a means of educating the German people up to the point of acquiescing in the ambitious plans of their restless ruler. The German Naval Department, which is, of course, the same as saying the Emperor himself, has ordered that translations of the Captain's famous work be placed in public libraries, schools, and Government institutions throughout the country, with the evident intention of making easy the obtaining of huge grants for the construction of warships. That "The Influence of Sea Power in History" is a remarkable book can be doubted by no one who has read it, but for all that it cannot be exactly pleasant for the author to see that he has placed an instrument of coercion in the hands of a monarch who is at least a reactionist, and who is more than suspected of being, or of desiring to be, something much like an old-fashioned tyrant.

—With the failure of what, it is to be hoped, was the last attempt to secure a pardon for JOHN Y. MCKANE, there comes an opportunity to express a sort of admiration for the way in which the friends of this most justly condemned criminal have conducted their campaigns in his behalf. They have never endeavored in the slightest degree to create a belief in the public mind that he was innocent; they have simply brought "influence" to bear, first upon Gov. MORTON, and then upon Gov. BLACK, and have attacked the technical regularity of the man's trial as the only excuse for his release. When the papers denounced their pernicious activity, they answered not a word. There was, indeed, no answer to be made, but that argument for silence is not always as effective as it has been in this instance. The "practical politician" is a shrewd person, however, even if he isn't always a wise one, and none knows better than he the safety that lies in silence.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-United States Minister Hannis Taylor of Mobile, Ala., has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

* * *

The semi-annual dividends payable by Hartford corporations this month aggregate $1,417,450, the fire insurance companies paying nearly one-half the amount.

* * *

The Superintendents, clerks, and carriers of the Philadelphia Post Office presented a silver service of 129 pieces to their late Postmaster, William Wilkins Carr, every piece bearing his monogram.

* * *

The Baltimore Sun has issued its almanac for 1898. It is especially valuable for its compilation of statistics respecting the commercial and industrial development of Maryland and all the Southern States.

* * *

Samuel S. Green of Portsmouth, N. H., is a surviving son of a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Mark Green, enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment at the age of nineteen years. The son celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday not long ago.

* * *

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard has issued a prettily illustrated annual for 1898, containing besides the usual astronomical phenomena, &c., a list of the local public officers, the vote of the State for Governor, and much information of a general character.

* * *

The City of Nashville, Tenn., with a population of some 80,000 or more, has not one hospital ambulance, and is just being awakened to a realizing sense of its lack in this respect by the complaints of sufferers who are hurried off to the City Hospital in a jolting patrol wagon.

* * *

The design of Mr. William A. Gault of Baltimore has been accepted for the monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and it will be set up at Charlotte, N. C., and dedicated May 20, 1898. The monument is to be of granite, "tall, stately, and symmetrical," with a needle-pointed monolith mounted on an inspiring base. The height of the whole is to be thirty-nine feet; the cost, $6,000.

* * *

The People's Almanac for 1898, published by The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette, contains lists of the executive officers of the Dominion and the several Canadian provinces, and much general information concerning the provinces, their finances, their history, and their public men.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison is being pushed forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, his friends imagining that the factional differences within the Republican Party and the record made by the last Legislature will give them a good chance to elect him.

* * *

Constitutional revision is to be a prominent subject for agitation at the present session of the Legislature of Maryland. The present Constitution of the State has been in force for thirty years, and was made at a time when calm and deliberate discussion was not possible because of the excitements growing out of the war of the rebellion.

MR. STOKES ON BIMETALLISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pleasant to be able to agree with one's friends and neighbors on matters of public interest, if a man can do so without doing violence to his convictions. There appears, however, to be growing up in this country a disposition to practically claim that even on such a Constitutional, historical, and scientific question as that of the currency, a man has no right to differ from the views generally held in his neighborhood, or to express opinions not approved by the boss of his party. Efforts are made to practically declare that no one shall have equal opportunity in business or in the pursuit of happiness, unless he has the mark or the number or the name of the boss on his forehead or in his hand.

There are many in this country who, in their hearts, revolt against this condition of things, which they feel does not promote honest political effort. They like temperate, fair, and free discussion. Honesty requires that when a political party in convention formulates and proclaims a platform, those who are elected to office on distinct pledges in that platform shall maintain the principles thus declared until the next convention of the party.

The pledge of the last Republican Convention to promote international bimatallism is the most distinct and unqualified in its platform.

"International agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

This pledge brought to the Republican Party votes necessary for the election of Mr. McKinley.

The honorable Senator and head boss of the Republican Party, having reformed the Custom House in New Orleans and the legislatorial system of electing National Senators from Ohio, is now taking the lead in trying to so reform the currency as to make bimetallism forever impossible.

The boss and the Republican Administration are engaged in promoting schemes to permanently establish gold monometallism for the permanent advantage of National banks and other corporations, capitalists and speculators affiliated with the party, and to so arrange matters that when the Democrats come again into power they may find their hands tied, so that if the President be a Democrat not susceptible to monetary influences, he may be bound by law to conform to the views of the present Administration.

The plans proposed have the simple object above stated. Their complicated forms remind us unpleasantly of the demonetization act of 1873, which was ostensibly an act of 71 sections to regulate details "relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage, &c."

These elaborate schemes show how badly frightened the gold party bosses and bankers are by recent elections and other evidences of popular awakening. They are now willing to sanction what they pleasantly call general asset paper money, if this will help to get a law passed to bind the country to pay bonds and greenbacks in gold. They would not consider it polite to talk of wild-cat money.

Congress expressly declared in 1878 that the bonds were payable at the option of the Government in silver dollars containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and Congress elected to accept a lower price for bonds rather than give up this option to pay in silver. The Evening Post of Aug. 7, 1896, frankly stated as follows:

"Yes, the syndicate of February, 1895, offered to lend $65,000,000 at 3¾ per cent. interest, if it were payable in coin, or at 3 per cent. if payable in gold. The difference to the Government during the time the bonds had to run was over $16,000,000."

In 1890 the Treasury notes were expressly made payable in gold or silver, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Where is there any legal authority for the claim that the greenbacks must be paid off in gold?

The word parity has been used as if it gave some sanction to this claim. Parity means equality. If you want to maintain the parity between two things or between two men you must treat both alike. You cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver by opening the mints to one and closing them to the other, nor by using one as standard money of account and in reserves, and refusing to so use the other.

To every business man who will consider the matter it must be plain that National banks with $25,000 capital cannot be made to pay on any safe system of banking. The interest on $25,000 at 4 per cent. would be $1,000, a sum which would not go far toward paying rent, salaries, and other necessary expenses.

Every workingman who will consider ought to be able to see that the only safety for labor lies in hard money; that he is sure to be dependent upon capital so long as he permits bankers to furnish the currency of the country. But that when money cannot be increased except by digging precious metals out of the earth, milling, refining, transporting them, and having the Government coin them, then the demand for and the wages of labor will increase, and all increase in wealth will depend, as it ought to depend, upon increased expenditure of and for labor.

If all money be, as it should be, stored up labor, then rich capitalists will object less to have wages advance, for this will advance the value of their hordes of money and securities, and their investments will be made more secure.

Farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and other borrowers ought to understand that their safety demands that the supply of money be absolutely unlimited, except by the costs of production of both the precious metals, and that the loanable funds in this country would be vastly increased and the rates of interest reduced by having all our money, coin and coin certificates, gold and silver, at values regulated by Congress, as provided in the Constitution, and nearly representing the relative costs of production. Real money would then flow in from our mints and from abroad. But every dollar we have of paper or credit money destroys many dollars of credit, and restricts the circulation of real money, while the costs of maintaining paper money and the losses inevitable therefrom are many times greater than the costs of providing and maintaining an ample currency on a strictly bullion basis.

Of all the claims made by gold monometallists none is more absurd and more easily refuted by statistics than the persistent misrepresentation that the decline in the gold price of silver has been caused by the increase in silver production. The facts are just the other way. The great increase in production is in gold. Our Mint was established at the end of the last century by act of April 2, 1792.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

	Percentage of Production. By Weight.		By Value.	
Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1801-1810	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830	3.0	97.0	33.0	67.0
1831-1840	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1896	5.6	94.4	64.6	35.4

1896, Coinage Value.

During the period 1801 to 1840 the relative proportions of the productions of gold and silver in the world varied but little from one decade to another, while the discussions and legislation in France and in this country showed that the Governments were alive to the importance of keeping the mint ratios approximately near to the market ratios.

During the period 1841 to 1870 the variation in the relative productions of the precious metals was much greater, but this did not prevent the market ratios from nearly coinciding with the Government ratios.

To promote honest bimetallism here and abroad, it is necessary to pass a law that after a date, six months or more in the future, the mints shall be open to the free coinage of silver at its then market value. Other provisions, which I have pointed out elsewhere, would aid and would avoid the necessity for recoinage whenever the ratio should change. We often see in the public press that bimetallism is dead. But the papers that keep attending the wake seem strangely afraid that the corpse may come to life.

Reasonable and honest bimetallism is very much alive. In the last National campaign it was ill equipped and had a bad fall, being twisted out of its natural form by the 16 to 1 craze and the international agreement delusion. But it will be found all right and ready for work in time for the next general election.

I am reminded of the story of a laborer who awoke late one morning, and in his hurry got his overalls on wrong side before. It would take too long to get them off over his boots, so he buttoned them up behind and ran to his work on the new building. When he had climbed nearly to the top of the ladder he slipped and fell to the ground stunned. The bystanders cried, "He is dead!" but the foreman examined him and said, "He's all right; only he's got a——bad twist."

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
47 Cedar Street, New York, Jan. 8, 1898.

DEFENDS MR. RICHARDSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been waiting for fully six months to see if some friends of the late Joseph Richardson would not make some reply to the sensational articles that have frequently appeared in the "yellow journals" touching the "Spite House" and other exaggerations.

Now, first as to the "Spite House." I am prepared to state that this house was not built out of spite to any one. The facts, I believe, are as follows:

When Lexington Avenue was laid out by the city there was left on the hands of Mr. Richardson's wife a small strip of ground—say, 10 feet wide by 150 feet long. Mr. Richardson was approached by one of his neighbors living on Eighty-second Street to know what he was going to do with the ground thus left in his possession. He said he should build on it and live in the house himself. The party said he could not make any use of such a small piece of ground, and offered him $1,000 for it. He said no; it was worth $5,000 to him, and he commenced at once to excavate preparatory to building. The neighbor, seeing he actually meant to do as he said, then offered him the sum he had named. Our Mr. Richardson said he was too late, and, as he was a brick mason and understood putting up buildings, went forward and erected two houses between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, covering the ground on his hands. The houses do no discredit to adjoining property, being four stories, with suitable facings, and Mr. Richardson lived and died there. If the same was any discomfort to himself and wife this is no business of the public, and I can't see that any one has any right to take exceptions.

Mr. Richardson was a self-made man without a dollar in the world. At the age of fourteen we find him acting as a tender to some boss masons, and one of the incidents of his first experience, he told the writer, was that one day the boss wanted some hair to mix with his mortar, and they caught young Richardson and cut off all his hair, (he had a heavy head of hair,) and used the same to finish their job. For years he worked as a journeyman at the wages of $1.50 per day, and what he did he did well. He soon began to make contracts himself, and in later years he pointed with pride to numerous stores and office buildings he had built in the vicinity of Wall Street. He also turned his attention to water works, and built among others the Bridgeport Water Works, at Bridgeport, Conn., and also the Houston Water Works, at Houston, Texas. He also turned his attention to railroad building, doing much to build the Union Pacific, and entirely the Utah Northern Road from Ogden to Boisé City, in Idaho; for this latter road he furnished the whole capital, equipping the same with locomotives, cars, &c., and not issuing any bond or stock: the whole was finished—several hundred miles in length. He afterward sold the same to Jay Gould and his associates.

He was a dear friend of Brigham Young of Utah, and was connected with him in numerous large enterprises in Salt Lake City, and later years with his son, John W. Young, much to his regret. Mr. Richardson has been called by many a miserly person. This could only be said to be true as to himself, but he did not carry this out toward others. He was far from selfish, and he did much to encourage and help young men, as his estate shows large holdings of notes against a great many people which are not worth the paper they are written on. The writer could tell of many instances where his donations were large, and only since his death have some come to light. It was his wish that these benefactions should not be known while he was living. He gave largely to enterprises connected with the Episcopal Church; also to other benevolent objects.

Mr. Richardson was always a welcome friend and counselor in the offices of the Vanderbilts and Goulds, and much of his success in middle life is largely traced to information gained by his frequent intercourse with them, and in later years with the sons of the elder Gould, Chauncey M. Depew, and others.

The newspapers, at the time of the death of Mr. Richardson, greatly exaggerated the amount of property he left, some of them placing the amount at $30,000,000. Now, the writer, who probably was as close a business acquaintance as Mr. Richardson possessed, being associated with him for thirty years in the ownership of railroads, steamboats, water companies, &c., states that Mr. Richardson, some ten years ago, was worth from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. This was during the life of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and William H. Vanderbilt. At that time he placed the greater part of his wealth in the names of his son, daughter, and niece, leaving some two millions or thousands for speculative and investment purposes in his own name. The greater part of this money was lost by bad investments, depression of values, and stock speculations. In later years Mr. Richardson, not having the advice of his old associates, lost money rapidly, and his estate to-day will not clean up, after his loans are paid, $750,000 of good money.

He was largely interested in Mexican investments and in Thirty-ninth Street Ferry property. The depreciation on these two properties alone was over a million. If the heirs under the last will should be successful, they will find much less than that amount to divide.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY.
New York, Jan. 6, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Need.

"Do you know, I don't think much of Mawson."

"You don't have to. You can size Mawson up in two seconds."—Harlem Life.

To be Put Out.

Trying to prevent smoking at the City Hall offices under penalty of dismissal is an illustration of the theory that where there's smoke there's fire.—Philadelphia Times.

Too Spry.

"Jinks is the meanest man on earth."

"Why?"

"I told him a good story on the way out to a dinner, and when we got there he worked it off before I had a chance."—Chicago Record.

His Part.

Little Katie—Papa, what did you say to mamma when you made up your mind you wanted to marry her?

Mr. Meeker (visibly reluctant)—I said "yes," dear.—Chicago Tribune.

BIDE YOUR TIME.

J. A. Edgerton in Atlanta Constitution.

When fortune treats you slightingly
And everything goes wrong,
Remember that you still are free
To labor and be strong.
To him who bravely does his part
Misfortune is no crime,
Just hold your grip and keep up heart
And learn to bide your time.

The surest road to greatness lies
Through hard and patient work.
The glorious name that never dies
Comes not unto the shirk.
Fame sits upon an eminence,
A pinnacle sublime.
He who would win must seek her thence,
Strive on and bide his time.

The man of hope and energy,
Who keeps one goal in sight,
Who goes his way with constancy,
Will some time win the fight.
The man whose life a glory lends
To every age and clime,
Is he whose purpose never bends,
Who works and bides his time.

Go onward. O'er the future's hills
The dawn falls cool and sweet.
Go onward. He can win who wills
And bows not to defeat.
Go onward, though your path may lie
Through calumny and slime.
The way will brighten by and by,
Go on and bide your time.

And when the fight at last is o'er,
The toil at last is done;
When standing on life's farther shore,
Beneath her setting sun;
Beyond the future's unbarred gate,
The bells of heaven chime;
And justice, love, and glory wait
For him who bides his time.

KOREAN QUESTION SETTLED

England, Japan, and Russia Said to Have Arrived at an Agreement.

THE DETAILS ARE UNKNOWN

British Fleet Reported to be Returning to Hongkong—China's Viceroy Ordered to Agree to Russia's Demands.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong, dated yesterday, says it is reported there that England, Japan, and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Korea. The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hongkong.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, under date of Jan. 6, says: "A high Russian official has left Pekin for Canton to discuss certain matters with the Viceroy, who has been ordered to agree to his demands."

FRENCH FLAGSHIP FOR CHINA.

The Cruiser Duguay Trouin Ordered to Eastern Waters.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The cruiser Duguay Trouin, flagship of the French Pacific squadron, has been ordered to Chinese waters.

Orders have been given to the officials at the French dockyards to hasten the completion of the warships in hand.

The Duguay Trouin is a second-class cruiser, iron and wooden hull, of 3,593 tons displacement. She was built at Cherbourg in 1877. Her complement is 311 men, and she has a speed of 15.9 knots. Her armament consists of five 6.2-inch, five 5.5-inch, four 1.8-inch quick-firing guns, and five muzzle-loading guns.

THE SITUATION IN AFRICA.

Dervishes Massing Their Forces—Great Activity at Omdurman.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—The Dervishes continue massing their forces at Metemmeh and Shendy, between eighty and ninety miles below Khartoum and Omdurman; and there is great activity at Omdurman, with forwarding of supplies to that point.

Nothing is known here in confirmation of the report that the French mission under Capt. Marchand has arrived at Fashoda.

The railway to Assouan, just below the First Cataract, will be completed in a few days.

GUESTS OF GEN. PORTER.

The Ambassador to France Entertains Mme. Carnot and Others.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Porter entertained at dinner last evening Mme. Carnot, widow of President Carnot; The Turkish Ambassador, Munir Bey; the Due d'Auerstaedt, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Duchesse d'Auerstaedt; Tching Tchang, the Chinese Ambassador; Capt. Carnot, Princess Isenburg-Birstein, M. Paul Deschanel of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Cane, and Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Legation, and Mrs. Vignaud.

THE ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Catholic Prelates Answer the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

LONDON, Jan. 9. — Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and the Bishops of the diocese published to-day a one hundred and twenty-two-page rejoinder to the letter published last March by the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York on the subject of the Anglican orders.

The rejoinder, which is signed by sixteen Roman Catholic prelates, maintains that to deny the Pope's competency to decide this question is to strike at the very roots of the sacramental system.

BATTERED BY A HURRICANE.

Norwegian Bark's Wheelman Drowned —Captain and Sailors Injured.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9.—The Norwegian bark Hovding, Capt. Reynolds, which arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, was terribly battered by a hurricane Dec. 20. She was submerged for a time and the wheelman was drowned. Afterward a huge sea washed off the captain. One of his legs caught in the spanker sheet and he was dragged into the boiling surf. A few minutes later another wave washed him on deck. The flesh was torn off his leg.

The cabin was gutted and the charts and compasses were destroyed. Several of the crew were injured.

BARON LEIGH'S SON TO WED.

Engagement of Miss Mabel Gordon of Savannah.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Rowland Charles Frederick Leigh, youngest son of Baron Leigh, and Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of Col. W. W. Gordon of Savannah.

The Hon. Rowland Leigh was born in 1859; educated at Wellington College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree of B. A. from the latter in 1882; was admitted a Barrister of the Inner Temple in 1887, and was private secretary of the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, from 1892 to 1895.

The family seat of Baron Leigh is Stoneleigh Abbey, near Kenilworth. Lord Leigh has also a fine residence, Aldestrop House, at Chipping Norton. The records of the family date back to Sir Piers Leigh, who bore the standard of the Black Prince at Crecy, and whose son, Sir Peter, was slain at Agincourt.

The California University Scheme.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times this morning prints a letter from George F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, describing the proposed California University. After some sarcastic editorial comment on the "smallness of the space which it is intended to devote to such a magnificent idea as compared with the English universities," The Times wishes the scheme well and hopes it may turn out to be a "worthy material embodiment of a lofty intellectual conception."

Panama Canal Route Approved.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 9.—Lyman E. Cooley, the engineer of the Chicago drainage canal, and other engineers bound for Nicaragua have carefully examined the Culebra cut extending from Pedro Miguel to Bas Obispo. They are unanimous in admitting the feasibility of the Panama Canal along that route, alleging that the obstacles to be overcome elsewhere would be greater.

German Duty on Petroleum.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Magdeburg Zeitung asserts that the changes in the customs regulations as to petroleum, which Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior, foreshadowed in the Reichstag, have already been made; and henceforth the duty, even upon mixtures of Caucasian and American petroleums, will be fixable by weight.

Bismarck Almost Well Again.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says Prince Bismarck is comparatively well again. Answering the inquiry of an old Italian friend, he wrote: "I am suffering from pains in my joints, but otherwise am well."

Bubonic Plague in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.—The bubonic plague statistics for the last forty-eight hours show 159 cases and 126 deaths.

TO PROCEED AGAINST WEYLER.

The Captain General of Madrid in Possession of the Necessary Documents.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Captain General of Madrid has already received all the documents necessary for proceeding against Lieut. Gen. Valeriano Weyler.

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.—It is reported here that Gen. Weyler has been summoned to Madrid. In the course of an interview with a newspaper representative, Gen. Weyler has expressed his belief in the possibility of conflict between Spain and the United States.

A dispatch from Madrid on Friday last said the Cabinet council had that day decided to submit Gen. Weyler's conduct with reference to the protest against President McKinley's message and as to other matters to a fresh inquiry, under the direction of the General commanding the First Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Daban, whose station includes Madrid, and that there was a possibility that a Ministerial crisis might thus be averted.

CONGRESSMAN KING RETURNS.

He Found No Improvement in Cuban Conditions—Autonomy a Failure.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 9.—After spending several weeks making personal investigation of the situation in Cuba, Congressman King of Utah arrived here this evening. His tour covered four provinces. Speaking of his trip, he said:

"I made it to learn just what the conditions were, and I found that no one has even half depicted the awful horrors of the reconcentrados. These people, naked and emaciated, are dying like sheep in the streets of the towns where they are still huddled. I found that the Spanish people have evidently very little faith in the new autonomous Government, for they are strongly in favor of annexation, and want it at once. Gen. Blanco has not succeeded in his efforts to alleviate the suffering, for he has not had financial means to carry it out. I know positively that Gen. Lee is not going out with Gen. Blanco to see Gen. Gomez."

As Mr. King saw Gen. Lee yesterday, he evidently speaks with authority. Prof. Hermann Schoenfeld of Columbia University came on the same boat. He corroborated Mr. King's views in the main, but he thinks the war will continue a long time.

FOOD FOR NEEDY CUBANS.

First Distribution of Supplies from the United States in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—To-day at the residence of Dr. Villiosola, of the Special Committee appointed by Señor Bruzon, Governor of Havana, and Consul General Fitzhugh Lee to superintend the work, took place the first distribution of supplies received from the United States Consulate for the reconcentrados. La Discusion refers in phrases of profuse gratitude to this American charity. It published to-day a special supplement, the proceeds of the sale of which will be turned over to the relief fund.

In a leading editorial La Discusion asks insurgents, in the name of humanity and for the sake of their mothers, wives, sisters, and children, dying of starvation, to lay down their arms and to make peace with the Government.

PANIC IN A HAVANA CHURCH.

Several Shots Fired in the Cathedral by a Lunatic.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, while service was in progress in the cathedral, a man named Ramon Vives entered and fired several revolver shots. The bullets struck the image of St. Peter, destroying the chalice and a hand.

The shooting caused the greatest alarm, and the people dispersed amid wild confusion. Vives, who was promptly disarmed by those near him, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Senor Quiros Accepts Autonomy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Spanish Legation to-night received advices from Havana stating that Señor Quiros, Secretary to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, has accepted autonomy. The dispatches also stated that the insurgent Mayor Anastasia Nunez had surrendered at the rancho Velos with two officers and five men, all armed.

Cuban Autonomists Divided.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—It is reported that the fierce criticisms that have appeared in El Reconcentrado on Señor Fernandez de Castro are inspired by Señor Bruzon, Civil Governor of Havana. They have caused much comment, and created a division among the Autonomists, who are attacking one another.

Quicksilver Loan Abandoned.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—El Heraldo says that Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, has abandoned the idea of a loan on the guarantee of the Almaden quicksilver mines.

An Insurgent Leader Surrenders.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The insurgent leader Anastasio Nunez and five other insurgents have surrendered in the Province of Santa Clara.

SOUGHT ROYAL VICTIMS.

A Music Hall Singer Accused of Blackmail.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 9.—A sensation has been caused by the arrest of Rosa Benko, a music hall singer, together with several male accomplices, on the charge of blackmailing King Alexander of Servia.

It is reported that they also tried to blackmail Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and ex-King Milan of Servia when here recently. The arrests were made at the latter's instigation. Some curious disclosures are expected.

SIR ROBERT H. MEADE DEAD.

Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Sir Robert Henry Meade, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1891, is dead.

Sir Robert Meade was born in 1835, educated at Oxford and appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1859. He was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria in 1860 and in 1862 accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through Germany, Italy, and the East.

From 1871 to 1891 he was Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He married Lady Mary Lascelles, daughter of the third Earl of Harewood, and, after her death, married as his second wife Miss Caroline Grenfell. His elder brother is Baron Clanwilliam.

Churches in the Way of a Bridge.

The rectors of the churches in the Eastern District of Brooklyn announced to their congregations at the services held yesterday that they had been officially informed by the new East River Bridge Commissioners that the church property was in the pathway of the new bridge, and that they would be compelled to use the church land and property for bridge purposes within four months. The churches affected are the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street. No arrangement for new places of worship have been made.

A Priest as Master Mariner.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Hill, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, was among the candidates who received the Master Mariner's degree of the Knights of Columbus at the exemplification of that degree given in Prospect Hall, Prospect Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A new branch of the order was instituted at the same time, taking the name, "Morning Star Council," and Father Hill was installed as Chaplain. One hundred and fifteen candidates were initiated into the order and will form the charter members of the new council.

MOODY AT CARNEGIE HALL

He Begins a Series of Revival Meetings to Mark the Advent of the New City.

A STIRRING APPEAL FOR ZEAL

It Is Easier to Live Faith than to Work It Out, Wherefore the Church Lacks Fire—Angels Ready to Do Man's Work.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, began yesterday at 3 P. M., in Carnegie Hall, a series of meetings that will continue throughout the week and be held twice daily. The object of these meetings, which are a sequel to the ones held last Winter in Cooper Union, is announced to be "the deepening of the spiritual life" of this city. When it was found last year that the meetings were attended by a success only exceeded by those conducted by Mr. Moody during his great revivals of 1876, it was decided to hold another series immediately after the inauguration of the greater city. Mr. Moody himself was very anxious that a vast religious movement should mark the beginning of the larger metropolis.

From the stage, where sat several hundred ministers, laymen almost as prominent in religious work, and scores of singers from the church choirs of the city, to the topmost gallery, where perched young and old who could not find seats below and did not shun the laborious climb, the vast hall was thronged. The preponderance of women, who usually make up such audiences, was not so marked; and most of the front seats were taken by men who had hurried to the hall by 2 o'clock in order to get places where Mr. Moody could be heard to best advantage.

It was the kind of an audience that the evangelist desired to address. It was not a gathering of sinners seeking light; but seemed to be an audience of church-goers who were seeking zeal and fire. And it was just this zeal and fire that Mr. Moody wanted to stir. He did not talk of conversion, but of enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the Church. Converts, he said, would follow fast upon the labors due to such zeal as he wanted awakened in this city.

Rumored Opposition to the Meetings.

There have been rumors to the effect that some of the churches, especially those in the vicinity of Carnegie Hall, objected to the meetings. It was said yesterday that no meeting was held in the morning so as to avoid conflicting with the church services. But if there is any opposition to Mr. Moody's work it did not appear yesterday. On the platform with him sat Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. George S. Avery, the Rev. J. Howard Tate, and the Rev. S. V. Robinson, pastors of churches in this city, and numbers of other clergymen and active church workers.

Dr. Van Dyke, after the meeting said:

"Such work as Mr. Moody has begun to-day is just the kind of work needed in this city. There is a great deal of actual good—Christian good—in New York, but there is, also, a great deal of evil, and the good needs more zeal, needs awakening and stirring."

"Yes," said Mr. Moody, who overheard the remark, "and Dr. van Dyke belongs to a conservative church."

"But we have zeal and fire, too," said the doctor.

Besides the clergymen who are taking part in these meetings, Mr. Willis and Mr. Warburton of the Young Men's Christian Association, have arranged to have 150 of the best singers of the church choirs lead in the service of song every morning and afternoon. Prof. J. H. Burke of Chicago, who has been traveling with Mr. Moody through Canada, conducts the singing. Mr. Sankey being on a tour of Egypt and Palestine. Yesterday Mr. Burke was assisted by Miss Marmier, the alto of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Moody believes in singing. Half the time of his meetings is taken up with the service of song. Yesterday for an hour before he began his address the choir, or Prof. Burke and Miss Marmier, or choir and audience sang a score of hymns. The evangelist selects words and tunes with an infallible sense of what will work upon his audience, and his hymns are quite as effective as his exhortations. Among those sung yesterday afternoon were "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "God Is Love," "Eye Hath Not Seen," "Come Unto Me," and "Sweet Peace the Gift of God's Love."

The Afternoon Meeting.

At the first meeting Mr. Moody was assisted by Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Dr. A. C. Dixon. Both of the latter led in prayer. The evangelist then asked the ushers to scatter more tickets through the audience, saying, "It takes more than a week to wake up a great city like this, and by the time we are closing people will just be finding out that are are here." He chose as his theme the last five verses of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus. He said, in part:

"There are three aspects of grace—the grace that brings salvation, the grace that teaches us to live it out, and the grace that teaches us to work it out. I have often preached on this subject, but have never got so far as the third aspect. I have always consumed my time on the first two. Last Winter when I was in this city I tried to talk about the third aspect, but could not get to it. I have longed ever since to talk to you about it, and I shall take it up to-day. We can live out our salvation easier than we can work it out, but we need zeal to work it out.

"Nothing stirs the world so much as a church on fire. A painted fire is very pretty to look at, but if you are cold you can't warm your feet at it. The form and semblance is one thing, but having the power and heat is another. If you don't show the world by your work that you are a Christian it will not believe your protestations. A woman once said to a man who had spoken about his enthusiasm: 'I hope you will temper your zeal with a little moderation.' 'Thank you, madam,' said he, 'and I hope you will temper your moderation with a little zeal.'

"You must have zeal and enthusiasm, but you will be called a fanatic and peculiar. When God called Gideon, the first thing Gideon did was to put himself right. He hewed down the groves and shattered the idols of Baal, and erected altars to the God of Israel. When the people got up next morning they found that a new State religion had been established. They were mad, of course, as people always are when the Church is stirred.

"Peter the Hermit, upon seeing the shame that had been put upon the Christians, was stirred to zeal, and in turn stirred Christendom, until thousands armed themselves to rescue the Saviour's tomb. He had been a hermit long enough.

"Thirty years ago, when I first went to England, I was told that Alexander Duff, the Scotch missionary to India, was going to speak in Edinburgh, and that I ought to go to hear him. 'What!' I said; 'go 400 miles to hear one speech?' I was told to read a speech he had made the year before. I read it, and though I had little money to spare, I at once set out for Edinburgh to hear that man talk. In his first speech he had fainted, overcome by exhaustion; but as soon as he recovered consciousness he asked where he was. He was told. 'I was talking about India,' he said, 'and had not finished what I had to say. I must go back to the stand.' In vain the physician forbade him. He returned and said to the people: 'When Queen Victoria wants men to go to India she gets more volunteers that she wants, but when God calls not one responds.' Since that time Scotland has not lacked for missionaries in India."

Work of Hogg and Barnardo.

Mr. Moody here spoke of the work done in England by Quintin Hogg and Dr. Barnardo. Hogg, he said, was the son of a rich and noble family, but devoted himself to the rescue of the waifs in London. He now has 144 classes, containing 10,000 young men and boys to whom he is teaching useful trades. Barnardo, a poor man himself, has under his care continually 5,000 children.

"Wherever I went in Canada," said Mr. Moody, "I met young men who had been rescued from poverty or shame by the work of these two men. Such a man as Hogg or Barnardo does more to knock infidelity on the head than any other 100 men in England.

"Do you suppose Paul had an easy time of it? He was considered the greatest fool of the age. But Paul was carrying out his belief, and was zealous of good works. I never read anything he has written that it does not stir me to my bones. You talk of persecution; did not Paul go to persecution, stripes, bonds, imprisonment? Stand by him, that emaciated little tentmaker, as he goes to receive his third scourging. Say to him, 'Paul, have you not been too radical and zealous?' He has but one reply: 'I press toward the mark of the high calling that is in Christ Jesus.'

"Say to him as he bends his back to receive for the fourth time the scourge under whose metal-tipped thongs many a man has died, 'Paul, have you not lived too radical a life?' He still replies, 'I press toward the mark of the high calling that is in Christ Jesus.'

"Stand beside him as he goes cheerfully to imprisonment in the jail at Philippi, ready, if God wills, to take that route to heaven, and say, 'Paul, have you not acted rashly and been too zealous?' He still says, as he pauses in his song, 'I press toward the mark of the high calling that is in Christ Jesus.'

"Speak to him as he goes to his death in Rome, 'Paul, if you had your life to live over, would you be so radical, so zealous?' He has but one answer: 'I press forward toward the mark of the high calling that is in Christ Jesus.'

"We are told that Enoch and Elijah were translated. Saul of Tarsus, also, was translated. Nero got his head, but that spirit winged its way to heaven. He was no stranger there, and I can hear the thunder of greeting when the news spreads through the New Jerusalem, 'Saul of Tarsus is coming.'

"If God were to announce in heaven that there was in the City of New York a solitary child, without mother and with a drunkard for a father, and asked that some angel should volunteer to go to save it I believe that Paul would be the first to cry: 'Let me go!' Gabriel also would volunteer. I often wonder why God does not take the work out of our hands and give it over to the charge of His angels."

The meeting was closed by song and a prayer by Mr. Moody.

The Night Meeting for Men.

The night meeting was for men, although women were allowed to take seats in the galleries. Again the hall was filled with an eager throng. A solid phalanx of men and boys occupied the pit and stage, while all the galleries were crowded with women. Dr. John R. Hall and a number of other clergymen sat at Mr. Moody's side. Prof. Burke and a select choir led the singing.

Unlike the service of the afternoon, the evening's work was directed toward stirring the audience to religious feeling. A number of hymns were sung by Prof. Burke alone, and by the choir and audience together. Among them were "Abide With Me," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away."

Mr. Moody, after an ardent exhortation, called upon all who wanted the prayers of the Christians present to rise. About 150 men arose in the pit, and a number of women in the galleries. All the congregation was then asked to pray for the confessors, and afterward Dr. Hall delivered a brief address.

The meetings will be continued during the week, with services at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. every day, except next Saturday. Night meetings, Mr. Moody said, he would not hold, lest they should interfere with church services.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

The Seventh of the Series Given Under Difficulties.

The seventh of the current series of popular concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House was given last night under considerable difficulty. For some time past it has been an open secret that these concerts were not profitable. Some of the artists can testify to that fact with much feeling. Last night R. E. Johnston, head of the firm which manages the entertainments, did not appear at the opera house, and it was made known that he had been taken from the Brevoort House to his mother's home in Brooklyn dangerously ill. In the meantime Mr. Seidl also sent word that he was sick and could not conduct. The members of the orchestra promptly refused to go on the stage till they had received their money. This placed the management in a serious predicament.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company, through its representative, takes the receipts of these concerts and gives R. E. Johnston & Co. a check for the amount—minus the rent. Last night's concert was only made possible when the Grau Company gave the orchestra a lien upon the receipts. The musicians then consented to go on, and Henry Schmitt, the concert-meistor, conducted, and did it very well. The soloists were Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist; Raoul Pugno, pianist; M. Plancon, the popular basso, and Mme. Dyna Beumer, the Belgian soprano. M. Gerardy played a movement from a rather stupid concerto by Jules de Swert, in which he showed his usual fine technic. M. Pugno played the C minor concerto of Saint-Saëns, with a great deal of vigor and variety of tone. Some of his passage work was particularly delightful. His rhythm was superb, and his reading of the work as a whole was admirable. In its entirety it was the best piano playing that M. Pugno has done.

M. Plancon sang several numbers in his usual style. Mme. Dyna Beumer sang an air by Monsigny, which was quite stupid enough to put any one to sleep, but for an encore she sang something more brilliant and with excellent effect. She was also heard in the waltz from Gounod's "Mireille." The best work of the orchestra was heard in the "Peer Gynt" suite.

It was announced late in the evening that a meeting of the persons interested in the concert series would be held to-day and a reorganization would be effected, in which Mr. Johnston would not be concerned.

THROAT CUT BY AN ITALIAN.

Quinn Had Never Seen His Assailant Until He Was Stabbed.

Thomas Quinn, nineteen years old, instead of going home early last night loitered at the corner of Hester and Mott Streets until nearly midnight.

He was standing there alone when along came Frank Arico, a nineteen-year-old "laborer," who lives in Mulberry Street near Grand. Suddenly Quinn felt Arico slap him on the throat, as he thought, and then Arico ran away.

Quinn put his hand to his throat and found that he had been stabbed. His yells attracted Policeman Kemsler, who overtook Arico two blocks away as he ran into a café. A large crowd of men gathered, some of whom wanted to lynch the Italian, but he was locked up in safety in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

Quinn lives at 117 Mott Street, and is a wagon boy employed by Lord & Taylor. The wound in his throat was four inches long and the knife narrowly missed the jugular vein. A surgeon at the Hudson Street Hospital said the wound was serious.

The boys had never seen each other before.

MR. MEAD ON CITIZENSHIP.

The Boston Editor Deplores Our Jingo Tendencies.

An address on "The Ethics of Citizenship" was delivered last night by Edwin D. Mead, President of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston and editor of the New England Magazine, before the Brooklyn Ethical Association, in the Pouch mansion Brooklyn. Mr. Mead said it was an excess of partisanship that brought about the result in the late New York election. He deplored the result of that election. Edward M. Shepard, in opening the discussion which followed, took issue with Mr. Mead in his deprecation of partisanship, and said:

"I believe that it is best that there should be energy and rivalry and struggle between two parties. It is beneficial to every one to wish that his party may be uppermost. Straight partisanship is much better than the collusions among leaders which have militated so strongly against good government in the past."

In the course of his address, Mr. Mead, after quoting Tolstoi to the effect that modern patriotism was an evil, said: "In the last dozen years there has been growing a patriotism which squints at the evils which Tolstoi condemned, which would make our country the home of jingoism and braggadocio."

Young Russian Pianist Arrives.

Among the passengers of the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday, was Alexander Siloti, the young Russian pianist, who acted as private secretary to Abbé Liszt during the later years of the great musician's life. Siloti will remain in this country for about three months. He will appear Jan. 25 with Seidl at the Astoria, and he will then travel with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, subsequently playing in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Buffalo, and Toledo. He will be heard here again in recitals early in February.

Entertainment at Montefiore Home.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League gave an entertainment at the Montefiore Home yesterday afternoon. There was a recitation by Miss Rosy Rosenstein; Miss Rosenberg gave a piano solo; Miss Beatrice Seward sang the song, "Answer"; Miss Rosy Rosenstein and Miss Edna Liftschild gave the garden scene between Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth, and Miss Rothschild sang a song. A collation and a dance followed the concert.

IRELAND'S PATRIOTS IN '98

John E. Redmond, M. P., Lectures to an Enthusiastic Audience at the Broadway Theatre.

INCIDENTS OF THE RISING

Legacy of Heroism and Sacrifice Must Be Cherished, and the Lessons of the Abortive Struggle for Freedom Laid to Heart.

John E. Redmond, M. P., the Irish leader, who was one of the trusted lieutenants and a confidential friend of Charles Stewart Parnell, last evening drew an immense gathering of enthusiastic Irishmen and other friends of Ireland to the Broadway Theatre, Broadway and Forty-first Street, where he lectured on "Ireland in '98." Conspicuous among others were Bourke Cockran, Father O'Sullivan, James Clancy, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, Senator O'Sullivan, P. J. Byrnes, Congressman Sulzer, Alderman Michael Ledwith, Assemblyman P. F. Trainor, Fire Marshal Mitchel, Michael Breslin, J. B. Kelly, Edward O'Flaherty, Wauhope Lynn, James A. O'Gorman, and James W. O'Brien.

When Mr. Redmond made his appearance on the stage, accompanied by Robert Temple Emmet, who introduced him, he was heartily cheered by the audience. There were many women among them, and some of them rose and clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs vigorously. Mr. Redmond's lecture was, as the title indicated, on "Ireland in '98," and there throughout he kept his thoughts and his arguments until the closing sentence of his oration, when for the first time he spoke of Ireland of to-day and the outlook of her final liberty from English rule. The excitement of the audience as he closed his remarks was great, and many people rushed to the stage to shake him by the hand.

A Tribute to Charles A. Dana.

Mr. Redmond stood for a moment in silence when he came forward on the platform to begin his address, and when the applause had subsided he said:

"When last I stood upon this stage the chair of the presiding officer was occupied by the late Charles A. Dana—a great journalist and a firm and constant friend of the liberty of my country. By his death literature, America, and journalism are the poorer, and I ask permission right at the commencement of my remarks to lay in the name of Ireland this little wreath of sympathy on his grave."

Mr. Redmond's lecture was a story well told of the deeds of daring and heroism of the Irish people. He remarked that many lectures, instead of one, would be required to tell the grand history of Ireland in 1798. He would, therefore, simply dwell upon some of the most stirring and dramatic events of the period. Every scene, he said, was one of heroism and suffering, and his own best knowledge of those dark days of trial was obtained from descendants of men who had died in the cause of '98. Where he was brought up as a boy "every sod beneath his feet marked a hero's sepulchre—for all the hills and valleys of that spot in Ireland had witnessed scenes of the struggle.

From point to point Mr. Redmonds proceeded, giving the names of the famous Irishmen who led the patriots to victory, as well as of the Englishmen, in and out of the British army, who had acted tyrannically, brutally, with infamy. He said that few people out of Ireland seemed to know what the origin of the '98 rising was. Some claimed it was Popish, born of bigotry. On the contrary, of the 162 Irish leaders 106 were Protestants, and only 56 Catholics.

Mr. Redmond gave very clearly a historical epitome, as it were, of the origin of the '98 troubles, and kept his hearers spellbound at times by his graphic descriptions of the battles fought and won against great odds by the peasants, notably at Enniscorthy and Ross. His allusion to County Wexford, "the peaceful and industrious little county," which had not been rated by even Lord Edward Fitzgerald as one that was likely to join heartily in the "conspiracy," as the British called it, and which finally blazed out with greater fury than any other part of Ireland, worked the audience into a high state of enthusiasm.

"The County of Wexford," said the speaker, "lost 20,000 in '98, but although Gen. Lake had seventeen general officers he had to get reinforcements until he had an army as large as Wellington had when he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, and then Wexford defeated the British."

This remark made one of the audience give a yell of delight that could have been heard a block off, and there was a general roar of laughter. Even the lecturer smiled broadly as he took a glass of water during the din.

Unfounded Charges of Cruelty.

The lecture was replete with historical quotations, showing that the charges of cruelty in 1798 against the Irish were unfounded, and with stirring incidents of patriotism and stories of bravery. He told of Wolfe Tone's influence, penniless though he was, with the great Napoleon, and the doings of other patriots, and recounted several touching incidents. One of how a sister, after having seen her brother hanged, discovered on getting his body that life was not extinct, and how, when she nursed him back to life, she found that he had become insane, and how she lived the life of a hermit to hide the fact that he was not dead. He told, too, of a young man, to encourage his wavering companions, rushing to the mouth of one of the enemy's cannons, putting his hand on it, and crying out: "You see; it is harmless." The cannon was fired, and the young man was one of the martyrs of 1798.

"It will be said that I have told you a story of failure," observed Mr. Redmond in conclusion. "That may be true. It has been the story of a people who rose to shake off intolerable oppression. They paid the penalty of their failure with their lives. Yet it has been said, 'They never fail who die in a great cause.' The men who died in defense of the cause of '98 bequeathed to their descendants a priceless heritage. Some objects of their struggle have been a failure. Others yet remain to be won. Ireland's right to nationality, national liberty, and national independence has yet to be won.

"The triumph of that cause may not come in our day, but we believe that it is inevitable, as we believe in the existence of God. And when at last, through the long and dreary night the dawn of freedom lights over Ireland, there will be witnessed a scene unparalleled in the history of the world. It will be when an emancipated people will kneel by the nameless graves of those martyred dead of '98—acknowledging their suffering, their heroism from which we draw our inspiration. Until that inevitable time comes to the cause of Ireland's nationality the memory of those men will be to us a guiding light."

May Court-Martial Menocal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is believed at the Navy Department that the showing made not only by Constructor Bowles, but by the Board of Civil Engineers recently appointed, as to the faulty character of the work in the construction of Dry Dock No. 3, Brooklyn Navy Yard, will result in steps being taken to court-martial Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal. It is not certain whether it will be possible to proceed against the contractors.

Subway Cover Blown Up.

A subway cover of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, situated near the curb in front of 86 Maiden Lane, blew into the air with a loud report yesterday afternoon. The heavy iron plate was not broken, but the force of the explosion lifted the heavy casing in which the cover rests six inches above the street level, tearing up the asphalt pavement for four feet around the manhole.

Gideon Granger Sent to Dunkirk.

Gideon Granger, who achieved notoriety during the Lexow investigation by accusing his father-in-law, Police Commissioner John McClave, of selling positions on the police force, and who was arrested on Friday night by Central Office detectives, on a charge of forgery in the first degree, was yesterday turned over to Chief of Police M. P. Quirk of Dunkirk, N. Y., by Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

BRYAN TALKS ABOUT 1900.

Wants an Alliance to Take in Silver Republicans and Populists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—W. J. Bryan, in concluding a speech before the Bryan League, at the Tremont House, at a banquet held after the Auditorium meeting early this morning, made some remarks which are interpreted as showing his intentions if he is nominated for the Presidency in 1900. In speaking of the next Presidential election Mr. Bryan said:

"It may be we will be strong enough to win without any outside help. But, nevertheless, I prefer to win with the Populists on one side and the free-silver Republicans on the other. And we must not forget when the victory is won that in the campaign of last year it took more courage on the part of the free-silver Republicans to desert their old party and more self-sacrifice on the part of the populists to go outside of their organization for a Presidential candidate, because he agreed with them on the paramount issue, than it did for the Democrats to support the ticket which was nominated by their own National convention."

Mr. Bryan left for Minneapolis to-night.

POLICEMAN IGNORED THE MEAL.

Saloon Keeper Arrested on Charge of Violating the Excise Law.

When Patrolman Van Curen was looking for violations of the excise law at 1 o'clock yesterday morning he wandered into the saloon of John Havenberg, at Seventh Avenue near Forty-fourth Street. He ordered a drink of brandy and put down ten cents for it. Beside the drink, Havenberg put a plate containing what the policeman took to be two round bits of stone and some axle grease. The policeman promptly arrested Havenberg, and the latter was surprised.

"What's the matter?" he exclaimed. "You don't know your business. Why don't you eat your meal?"

Later, in the West Side Court the saloonkeeper tried to explain that what looked like stone was really very good bread, and that what looked like axlegrease was a most delicate potted meat. But the policeman's description of the substance was so graphic that Magistrate Simms held Havenberg in $1,000 bonds for trial.

INDIANS REBEL IN CANADA.

Decide to Return to Their Primitive System of Government.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—The Iroquois Indians have decided to return to the methods of government which prevailed among their forefathers. Some years ago the Dominion Government brought them under the provisions of the Indian Advancement act, which provided municipal government on virtually the same system as in white settlements. It is against this system that they have rebelled.

The descendants of the Iroquois warriors are settled on reservations at Caughnawaga, opposite the Lachine Rapids, above Montreal, and on St. Regis Island, near Cornwall. There are seven bands of Caughnawagas. The Government was frequently approached during the past five years to allow them to return to the tribal system, but no answer being given, they have elected seven tribal chiefs and seven deputy chiefs, who will in turn elect a head chief. The St. Regis Indians have also decided to return to their primitive customs.

Hurt by a Wheelman.

John Nicholson, thirty-five years old, of 182 Whiton Street, Jersey City, was knocked down by a wheelman at the Hudson Boulevard and Ege Avenue yesterday. He received a severe scalp wound and was bruised about the body. After being attended by Dr. Parker he was sent to the City Hospital. The wheelman who inflicted the injury escaped.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Boynton.

Judge Albert Boynton, for twenty-five years political editor of The Detroit Free Press, died yesterday at a sanitarium at Alma, Mich. He had suffered from kidney troubles for two years. Last September he relinquished his work. He was taken to Alma three weeks ago, but was unable to rally.

Judge Boynton was born March 31, 1837, at Bangor, Me. His father was of English ancestry, and his mother a lineal descendant of John Alden. In 1854 he abandoned study at Bowdoin College on account of ill health, and went to Montreal, where he later began law practice, and also contributed to the Canadian press. He went to Detroit in 1857 and practiced law. He became acting City Attorney, and later Police Judge. In 1872 he resigned office, purchased an interest in The Free Press, and became the principal editorial writer of the paper. He was Vice President of The Free Press Company. He was a Democrat, and in recent years an uncompromising gold Democrat. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son.

Seth D. Tripp.

Seth D. Tripp, inventor of shoe machinery, died Friday at his home in Lynn, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of Rochester, Mass. When about twenty years old he began work on his first machine, which was for pegging shoes, and it was a pronounced success from the start. Previous to this time all the work in making shoes was done by hand. The machine was considered a wonder, and finally found its way into many factories. He next invented a counter skiver, and later secured numerous patents on rolling machines, sole molders, shank cutters, heel polishers, sole dyers, welt cutting, and beating-out machines. Mr. Tripp had a number of inventions nearly completed when he was taken ill about two weeks ago. He amassed considerable wealth from his numerous machines, and through his efforts in inventing machinery nearly every branch of the shoemaking industry was revolutionized.

Dr. William S. Tremaine.

Dr. William S. Tremaine, one of the best known physicians of Buffalo, died yesterday at his home. He was born in Prince Edward's Island, Canada, in 1838, and went to Boston in his early youth. During the civil war he served as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, as Surgeon of the Thirty-first United States Colored Infantry, and as Assistant Surgeon in the regular army.

At the close of the war he went to Baltimore, and was connected with hospitals in that city. Later he went West

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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INVESTMENT
SPECIALISTS.

Undertake the selection of railway bonds and shares which are gaining in value because of new developments.

Encourage transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in fractional lots at price of 100 share lots.

MAIN OFFICE: 20 BROAD ST.
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Waldorf - Astoria Office, Astor Court,
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ADJOINING ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.

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Market letters prepared by Francis D. Carley mailed on application.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds of 1997,

Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES of the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County thereof.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, January 1st, 1898.

To Holders of Bonds and Debt Certificates or Debentures of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

VIZ.:

First Mortgage 7% Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903;
First Mortgage 6% Sterling Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903;
Extended 4% Debt Certificates, due May 1, 1905;
5% Debentures, due September 1, 1904;
4% Debentures, due June 1, 1905.

Having made a contract with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the retirement of its entire bonded debt, as above, at or before maturity, we are now prepared to receive not exceeding $20,000,000 of the above-mentioned Bonds, Debt Certificates, or Debentures for exchange into the new Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company. The outstanding Bonds and Debentures or Debt Certificates will be received by us at their present value calculated to maturity on a 3½ per cent. basis, as follows:

ISSUE.	DUE.	VALUE.	ON.
First Mortgage 7s	Jan., 1903.	115.93%	Jan. 1, 1898.
First Mortgage Sterling 6s	Jan., 1903.	108.41% Figured on basis of $973.33 par for each bond of £200.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Extended Debt Cfts. 4s	May, 1905.	103.27%	Nov. 1, 1897.
Debenture 5s	Sept., 1904.	109.24%	Sept. 1, 1897.
Debenture 4s	June, 1905.	103.27%	Dec. 1, 1897.

REMARKS:

Interest at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. on money value calculated from these dates to time of delivery will be paid in addition.

The bonds must bear the current coupon.

The new Three and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be delivered in payment at 103 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery. Fractional differences will be adjusted in cash.

The existing bonded debt all matures on or prior to June 1, 1905, and the new mortgage provides that none of it shall be extended beyond that date. Consequently, on its retirement, the new bonds will be a **first mortgage** on the railroad property and real estate of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; including its railroad, terminals of extraordinary value at New York, Buffalo, and other points, all the equipment of the Company; and also its leases and other property, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds may be obtained at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

TOWER & SHERWOOD,
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO BOSTON.
Tower, Giddings & Co.,
105 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

The first week of the new year proved an auspicious one in the stock market. At its beginning there was discouragement, but before its end there was again hope everywhere and renewed confidence in early attainment to a much higher level of security values.

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The inherent strength shown by the market during the latter half of the past week has made Wall Street more enthusiastic than it has been at any time since last September. The continued upward movement throughout the list and the steady absorption of stocks at advancing prices gave the Street proof of a stronger buying power than it had believed in. Saturday's market had in it probably more significance than that of any other day. The heavy profit taking sales that were in evidence all through the session were met and absorbed, and the market was none the worse for the selling.

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The past week's markets furnished many reasons for bullish enthusiasm, but they were productive of two particularly encouraging indications. There was a broadening of the stock market, betokening outside buying, and there were movements in many stocks that showed plainly that strong inside interests are at work. There was pool manipulation, too, and over this the unbelievers made much ado. But there are pools at work in all active stock markets; in fact, much of last Summer's wonderful buoyancy was due to just such causes.

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Transactions in stocks and bonds during the past week were more active than at any time since the beginning of December. The dealings in stocks aggregated 1,806,794 shares, which was more than double the sales of the corresponding week a year ago. The transactions were well distributed, 165 different properties being dealt in.

***

Sugar Trust was the most active stock, and on sales of 18,233 shares it advanced 3¼ per cent. Manhattan was second in activity and closed with a net gain of 1¾ points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit took a place among the leaders, 136,016 shares being dealt in, with a net advance of 1½ points. Burlington and St. Paul were next in activity, and they rose 1¾ and 1⅝ per cent. respectively. New York Central made the greatest gain among the active stocks, advancing 4½ per cent.

Some new properties attracted attention during the week, particularly Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling common, which, although on the list for a long time, was dealt in for the first time in an extensive way. The Chicago Terminal and Transfer stocks were also quite prominent.

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The demand for bonds was remarkably heavy, over $17,000,000 being dealt in, with sharp advances all through the list. The activity was not confined to special issues, but nearly every class of securities was dealt in.

HIGHER PRICES WARRANTED.

Mr. Willard H. Jones of the Stock Exchange house of Douglas & Jones, in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding general conditions and the outlook for the stock market, said:

"A superficial observer in Wall Street, who is merely influenced by surface conditions, is sometimes forgetful of the real underlying causes which produce the great movements in speculation. They dwell on daily fluctuations, and when a stock has advanced to a certain price, or sold down to a particular figure, they consider it ridiculously cheap or dangerously high, merely because it is on the top or bottom of its circle of values. I speak of this particularly because conditions during the year whose close we have just so happily celebrated has been marked by probably the most changeful conditions in our whole financial history.

"In 1896 a third of the railroad mileage of the country was either bankrupt or in process of reorganization. The benefits expected from Mr. McKinley's election were purely theoretical; our credit abroad was shaken; the silver problem was still vexatious; the riches of the Klondike were yet locked in the recesses of its untrodden mountains, and the most bountiful wheat harvest we have ever reaped was as undreamed of as the foreign demand for it was unexpected.

"Since then twelve different railroads have either resumed or started on a regular course of dividend payments. We have harvested and sold at splendid profits one of the largest wheat crops we have ever produced. The West, which a year ago was practically bankrupt, is now wealthy. It is estimated that in the State of Kansas alone the value of its grain and live-stock product for the year was $248,000,000. We are once more a credit Nation in a large sum. Dangers of foreign complication, which at one time were so threatening, seem now to be allayed, and manufactories throughout the country are working full time and in many cases have advanced wages. Westbound shipments are heavy and the West is buying so much general merchandise that the trunk lines are guaranteed an excellent business for some time to come. The various freight-rate complications have also apparently been settled, and there seems to be literally no dangerous feature confronting our prosperity. The failure of the wheat crop would of course create such a factor, but so far as can be estimated our next year's crop promises to be a good one. The Administration seems determined to take an aggressive stand on the currency question, and should it prove successful, foreign buying of our securities would be undoubtedly enormous, as fear as to our currency is the one thing which makes them hesitate.

"We have certainly had a bull market and prices have advanced materially, but any one reflecting for a moment over the details of the above suggestions will see that possibilities of larger earnings for the railroads more than justifies their increase in value. 'Good times' simply mean that the general country has started on the most tremendous period of reconstruction and prosperity it has ever known, and that Wall Street will reflect this condition by breadth and strength, just as surely as for over ten years it reflected the gradual shrinkage and depression by a dull and weak share market.

"My theory of operating for the present year would be to buy the better class of shares and hold them until they have reached a figure which, in good judgment, is as high as they should properly sell on the interest returned. I should then advise turning attention to the better class of speculative stocks, which will probably by that time begin to be active, again pursuing the same method. By the time the lowest priced stocks have begun to boom and the public is rushing in to buy worthless securities, the indications for a sharp reaction would be sufficiently plain to warn one to take his profits, and wait until a decline came before again going in.

"Prices to-day are at quite a different figure from what they were last Spring and the result will undoubtedly be marked by more reactions at least in the earlier months of the year. This, however, will make the market a much safer one and prevent any sudden break."

AS TO STERLING EXCHANGE.

Regarding the sterling exchange market and its outlook, Mr. Charles Schumacher, an authority on exchange, says:

"The present advance in exchange rates is a welcome relief from the four weeks of declines and depression which preceded it, and which marked the closing of the old year.

"A noticeable feature of this advance is that the greatest gain has been on long bills and the smallest on short sight bills and cable transfers. This has been true of sterling and reichsmarks. The cause is simply the greater ease in the English and German money markets, discounts in both countries having declined during the past week. This decline in money and discounts abroad must have been a great relief after the tightness prevailing there all through October, November and December.

"Should the decline in money at the European financial centres continue it would render purchases of exchange for investment here proportionately unprofitable, especially since our own money market does not seem disposed as yet to return to the October and November level, where call money loaned at 1½ per cent. Our market, in fact, persistently holds its own above 3 per cent. as against 2¼ in London, 3½ in Germany, and 2 per cent. in France.

"I am inclined to think, however, that the New York rate will be lower very shortly. Yet it may not for some time to come show the same great difference from that prevailing at the European markets that it did in November.

"The supply of commercial bills remains good, although hardly as liberal as last month. I am inclined to think that it will diminish from now on. The demand has been fairly active, partly on account of January remittances for coupons and dividends and partly because of the Union Pacific reorganization."

ONE BRITISH VIEW.

In discussing the desirability of American bonds as investments, Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, (just received here,) says:

"American railroad bonds are at present being largely bought by American capitalists, and are slowly but surely appreciating. The future course of prices must necessarily to some extent depend upon the conditions which may generally prevail in the United States during the year 1898. What the crops of that year may be no one can tell yet, but there is the satisfactory circumstance that the 1897 crops have been prolific, and that the country is greatly benefited by the high prices which have been realized for grain, while the cessation of political agitation, and the victory of the sound-money party in the Presidential contest, has provided the basis for a general improvement. What success the present United States Government may have with its proposals for currency reforms cannot possibly be determined at present, but there is at least reasonable grounds for hoping that some useful reform will be introduced, and little fear is entertained that the silver agitation will assume formidable proportions. Again, it is a matter for congratulation that President McKinley's message to Congress has this time been a pacific and common-sense document, in strong contrast with the action of his predecessor, Cleveland, who stooped to playing to the gallery to an extraordinary extent, first of all with his Venezuelan policy two years ago, and a year ago with his Cuban outburst. The United States Congress, too, appears to have learnt wisdom by experience, and so far has not given any evidence of the wrongheadedness with which it interfered in recent years with foreign politics. Whether this desirable state of affairs will last is, of course, as yet impossible to tell. The improvement in trade in the States has already found its expression in large traffic returns of the railroads, and if these should continue we may safely look for higher prices in American railroad stocks, more particularly if the Directors of these companies take care that the improved earnings should find expression in dividends."

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BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $6,475,825. The banks now hold $22,264,575 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,995,300, an increase in specie of $1,857,800, an increase in legal tenders of $7,250,100, an increase in deposits of $10,528,300, and an increase in circulation of $84,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 8, '98.	Dec. 31, '97.	Jan. 9, '97.
Loans	$609,776,900	$607,781,600	$491,116,200
Specie	106,588,500	104,730,700	76,893,000
Legal tenders	87,074,200	79,824,100	104,108,000
Net deposits	685,592,500	675,064,200	548,088,200
Circulation	15,571,900	15,507,200	18,907,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 8, '98.	Dec. 31, '97.	Jan. 9, '97.
Specie	$106,588,500	$104,730,700	$76,893,000
Legal tenders	87,074,200	71,824,100	104,108,000
Total reserve	$193,662,700	$176,554,800	$181,001,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	171,398,125	168,766,050	137,009,550
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$22,264,575	$15,788,750	$43,991,450

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$22,264,575	1893	$8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892	18,961,125
1896	27,183,100	1891	13,384,250
1895	35,862,050	1890	6,015,700
1894	83,796,650	1889	7,333,100

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks at the end of each week in the years 1897, 1896, and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,575	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,695,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,684,975
April 24	49,257,800	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,906
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	49,199,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,266,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,970,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,838,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250
Sept. 18	19,895,175	10,454,375	22,443,500
Sept. 25	15,997,500	14,216,025	22,296,175
Oct. 2	15,550,400	16,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	13,485,500	15,592,200	14,176,900
Oct. 16	14,614,500	11,911,100	15,380,175
Oct. 23	22,904,700	14,960,900	16,689,700
Oct. 30	24,271,800	7,463,225	17,594,400
Nov. 6	21,181,225	14,810,400	19,260,150
Nov. 13	21,765,150	23,503,925	20,404,050
Nov. 20	23,408,250	29,305,575	19,594,950
Nov. 27	22,560,925	31,411,625	18,613,300
Dec. 4	22,122,950	32,464,400	20,294,275
Dec. 11	18,887,425	31,606,350	18,391,325
Dec. 18	15,726,050	33,274,725	17,088,800
Dec. 24	11,523,450	24,360,900	15,939,675
Dec. 31	15,788,750	33,286,950	19,779,675

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Jan. 6, 1898	£31,222,052	.....
Jan. 7, 1897	34,518,092	.....
Bank of France.		
Jan. 6, 1898	77,931,972	£48,265,307
Jan. 7, 1897	76,332,966	49,044,653
Bank of Germany.		
Jan. 6, 1898	28,927,000	14,902,000
Jan. 7, 1897	27,216,000	14,020,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Jan. 6, 1898	36,379,000	12,334,000
Jan. 7, 1897	30,214,000	15,574,000
Spain.		
Jan. 6, 1898	9,431,000	10,320,000
Jan. 7, 1897	8,528,000	10,141,000
Netherlands.		
Jan. 6, 1898	2,628,000	6,825,000
Jan. 7, 1897	2,634,000	6,856,000
Belgium.		
Jan. 6, 1898	2,753,000	1,376,000
Jan. 7, 1897	2,684,667	1,342,333
Total for the week	£189,272,024	£94,022,367
Total preceding week	189,248,465	94,198,367
Corresponding week last year	182,127,725	93,977,986

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	$1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,570,939
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	662,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,880,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,448,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,235
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Second Mortgage Bondholders' Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway, M. L. Scudder Chairman, has fixed Jan. 20 as the date on or before which holders of certificates for second mortgage bonds shall subscribe under the terms of the reorganization plan and pay for the first installment thereon.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following are the last prices in 1897 of stocks in which there have not as yet been any transactions this year, with the closing quotations on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1898:

Clos'g Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.		Amt. outst'd'g	Last Dividend		Last	Sale.
60	..	Alton & Terre Haute	$26,425,980	July, '97	1½	60	Oct. 6
..	..	American Bank Note Co	.....	.....		43	Sept. 2
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '97	4	125	Sept. 16
21	26	Am. District Telegraph	8,844,700	Mch. 1, '97	1	*21½	Dec. 31
12	13	Ann Arbor	8,250,000	.....		*12	Dec. 16
6	7	Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf	20,000,000	.....		6⅝	Dec. 21
104	107	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct., '97	2	*106	Oct. 13
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....		*7½	Dec. 28
70	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Aug. 2, '97	2	68	Dec. 30
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		20⅝	Oct. 13
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, '97	1¾	170½	Oct. 2
..	..	Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	7,444,190	.....		25⅝	Dec. 30
69	75	Chicago Gt. West. deb	12,050,500	.....		*75	Dec. 27
..	..	Chi. June. Ry. & Un. Stock Yds.	6,500,000	July 1, '97	4	102½	May 22
168½	..	Cleve. & Pitts	11,226,050	Sept. 1, '97	1¾	*167	Dec. 23
..	¾	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000	.....		¾	Oct. 23
75	80	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, '97	4	*80	Dec. 14
175	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1¾	*162½	May 28
41	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '97	2	37½	May 20
11½	12	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....		12½	Dec. 23
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	.....		*70	Dec. 31
..	..	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	.....		55¾	Nov. 26
8	4	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		4½	Sept. 16
6	7	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	.....		*5	Dec. 29
105	110	Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Oct. 15, '97	1½	110	Dec. 2
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, '97	3	280	July 30
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Aug. 16, '97	1	75	Oct. 14
41	48	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, '97	1	43	Nov. 4
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette	3,398,200	.....		12	Dec. 20
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,342,000	1893	2	42	Dec. 21
12	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....		16	Dec. 9
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1, '93	3½	75	Mch. 22
..	..	Gold Stock & Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1½	*108½	Dec. 14
130	136	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Nov. 1, '97	1½	*133	Dec. 9
..	99¾	H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '97	1½	95	Dec. 16
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, '97	1½	*94½	Dec. 30
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, '97	1½	*94	Dec. 11
92	97	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July '97	2	*91	Dec. 22
7	9	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....		*6	Dec. 18
..	..	Keeley Motor	.....	.....		4½	Mch. 9
2½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....		2½	Dec. 23
14	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95	90c	*16	Dec. 15
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1	36½	Oct. 8
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		1	Aug. 30
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....		5	Oct. 18
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98	2	52	Dec. 11
..	1½	Mexican National ctfs	33,350,000	.....		1¼	Dec. 22
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93	2	14	Sept. 9
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Nov. 27, '96	1	61	Sept. 18
85	87	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	July 15, 97	2½	*86¾	Dec. 30
12	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	.....		10	Dec. 2
..	..	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97	1	75	Dec. 14
..	7½	National Starch	4,450,700	.....		6	Dec. 23
65	83	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97	2	*76	Dec. 23
20	28	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	Jan., '93	6	20	Dec. 2
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	.....		86	Sept. 13
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf	1,671,000	July 22, '97	3	117¼	Sept. 10
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	.....	.....		*350	Nov. 16
70	78	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96	5	*72¾	Dec. 22
..	..	New York & New Jersey Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '97	1½	*124	Jan. 28
14	16	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....		15½	Dec. 18
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....		*8	Dec. 28
3	4½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97	75c	4¾	Dec. 22
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, '93	2	*95	Sept. 22
330	370	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '97	4	*330	Dec. 20
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....		5	Dec. 20
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	2	*115	Sept. 29
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....		5½	Dec. 22
1¼	3½	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....		1¾	Dec. 10
3	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891	4¾	10	Sept. 24
176	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, '97	4	*180	Dec. 21
22	26	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....		*22	Dec. 16
4	4½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....		4¼	Dec. 30
9½	10¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....		9⅞	Dec. 29
80	85	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,686	Sept. 1, '97	2½	*80	Dec. 13
57¼	58	Silver bullion certificates	.....	.....		57	Dec. 29
190	200	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, '97	3½	195	July 19
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Oct. '97	2½	*96	Dec. 13
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1½	*140	Dec. 7
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, '97	3	*148	Nov. 6
..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, '93	4	*80	July 30
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....		10	July 13
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, '97	3	*40½	Feb. 5
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	.....	.....		25	Oct. 4
15	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. '97	1¾	*95	Dec. 23
..	..	Union Ferry	8,000,000	Oct. 1, '97	1	*64	July 13
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 11, '97	2½	*215½	Mch. 15
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, '97	3½	165	Oct. 20
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, '97	3½	166	Aug. 24
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, '97	2½	84	Oct. 13
..	8	Wisconsin Central pf	8,000,000	.....		6¾	Sept. 20

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Phenix	.09	.09	.09	.09	700
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Total sales					800

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Anaconda	.39	.40	.39	.40	1,600
Argen'm Juniata	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Best & Belcher	.63	.63	.63	.63	200
Bruce	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Brunswick	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,000
Bullion	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	580
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	2,000
Creede & Crip.C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Crown Point	.32	.32	.32	.32	100
Eureka	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Isabella	.35	.35	.35	.35	400
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
Mexican	.20	.25	.20	.25	500
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Occidental	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Ophir	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,400
Plymouth	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Portland	.76	.76	.75	.75	200
Potosi	.46	.46	.42	.42	400
Savage	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Sierra Nevada	.76	.76	.76	.76	100
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.

(OF CHICAGO).

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, 2 Madison Street, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business Monday, December 20th, 1897, and will reopen Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

The National Bank of North America,
IN NEW YORK.
25 Nassau Street. Organized 1851.

Warner Van Norden, President. William F. Havemeyer, Vice President. Alvah Trowbridge, Vice President. Heman Dowd, Ass't Cashier. Henry Chapin, Jr., Cashier.

December 10, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 25 Nassau St., January 11th, 1898, at noon. The polls will be open from noon until 1 P. M

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York,
4 Irving Place.

January 3d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on Monday, January 24th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1898.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 29, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 10, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.,
605 Grand Street,
New York, January 1st, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer book will close December 31, 1897, and reopen January 12, 1898.

FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 30, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d St. and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27th, 1897.

An election for Directors of this Bank and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the banking house, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 13th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
Astor Place, 8th St., and Lafayette Place.
New York Jan. 5, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms, January 20, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. PERRINS, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 590 Columbus Ave., on Monday, Jan. 17, 1898. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

P. SNYDER, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 10th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York,
December 10th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking rooms on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, December 24th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

H. ROCHOLL, President.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1898. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company,
New York, January 2, 1898.

An election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 EAST 14TH STREET,
New York, Dec. 29, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
New York, Dec. 28th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking Room, Nos. 483 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON PRESENT at the auction sale of stock and bonds at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 4th, 1898, at 12:30 P. M., conducted by RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., will confer a favor by communicating with RUSSELL H. LANDALE, 20 Broad Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALBERICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

ja10-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. n22-1awBtillmy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALE

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway;

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 185 Second Avenue, west side, 43 feet north of Twelfth Street, 20 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,662.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, January 13th, 1898.
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of FREDERICK STURGES, EXECUTOR ESTATE OF JONATHAN STURGES, dec'd,
The 5-story brick building and Lease of lot,
NO. 5 EAST 14TH STREET,
between 5th Av. & Union Square.
Lease expires Jan'y 31st, 1898. Ground Rent, $1,650 per annum, taxes, and assessments. Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, No. 24 Pine St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
of the estate of
GEORGE BRUCE BROWN, DEC'D,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 3 Platt Street,
Between Pearl and Gold Streets.
4-story brick building, partially destroyed by fire. Lot 16.7½x23.2x20.9½; party walls.

Maps and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Wilson, Barker & Wilson, 48 Wall Street, Attorneys for the Trustees, or of the Auctioneer, 10 Wall and 9 Pine Streets, or 1 Madison Avenue. (6117)

115TH STREET, NO. 20 EAST.—SUPREME Court.—In the matter of the application of MARY HARE, committee of Stephen O'Hare, an incompetent person, for leave to sell real estate, &c.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date December 23, 1897, and duly entered in the above entitled proceeding, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the right, title, and interest of Stephen O'Hare, an incompetent person, being one undivided half interest thereof, of the premises therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York on the south side of 115th Street, distant 100 feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of 115th Street and Madison Avenue, running thence southwardly and at right angles with the southerly side of said 115th Street 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block, and thence westwardly and along said centre line 25 feet, and thence northwardly and again at right angles with the southerly side of 115th Street, 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 115th Street, and thence eastwardly and along the said southerly side of the street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 30, 1897.

MARY HARE,
Committee of Stephen O'Hare, an incompetent person.
E. L. HEYDECKER, Attorney for Committee 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Notice.—On the same day and hour, at the same time and place, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction all my right, title, and interest in the above-described premises, being the other undivided half thereof.—Dated New York, December 30, 1897.

THOMAS ADAMS.
E. L. HEYDECKER, Attorney for Thomas Adams, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
ja3-2aw3wM&Th

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, ersons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against CLARA GOODSTEIN and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

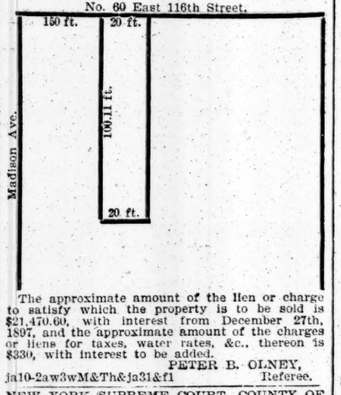
Dated New York, December 30th, 1897.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property:

No. 60 East 116th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 29, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTh&M&ja27

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, opposite the centre of a party wall, distant seventy-six feet four and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Pleasant Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with 115th Street, and part of the way through said party wall, ninety-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Pleasant Avenue nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence westerly, again parallel with 115th Street, to and through said party wall ninety-four feet to the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence southerly along the same nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by party of the second part and wife by deed of even date, and to be recorded simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money for said conveyance.—Dated New York, December 23, 1897.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

D. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.

d24-2aw3wF&M&ja14

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

33D ST., 201 West.—Bright, sunny, well-furnished room; bath room connecting; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room, with board; also hall room; references.

235 WEST 22D ST.—French boarding house; large and small rooms; elegantly furnished; with hot and cold water; first-class French table; terms moderate; special terms for family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 223 EAST 32D ST.—A nice furnished room to let; a lady preferred. Ring Martin's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; best reference. 400 West 48th St., Kiernan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook by day or week; private family; serves company dinners and lunches; wages moderate. Call, two days, 324 West 48th St., first flight.

COOK.—By a smart young girl; city reference; would go to the country. Keegan, care of Miss Moody, 208 East 44th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, to do housework. Mrs. Melelis, 202 West 31st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in small family; excellent references. 222 West 19th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Used to traveling; dressmaker; hairdresser, packer; speaks French and German. L. H., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class German laundress wishes to take wash at home; also lace cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; some family washing; by day or Home. Mrs. Brady, 491 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference. K. M., Box 304, 530 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By lady skillful in all kinds of mending and repairing by the day. 418 West 53d St., third floor, back, east.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours. Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady, by the hour, as secretary, accountant, or to read aloud. Miss A. Kirkus, 63 Park Av., East Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady owning typewriter; good penman. Miss S., 285 59th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced in office work. Capability, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city references. K., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Experienced; age, 35; good city reference. White, 763 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By thoroughly experienced, single coachman; make himself useful; understands gardening; unexceptionable personal and written references. S. J., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; one child; six years' first-class city reference from last employer; no objections to country. Thos., Box 348 East 65th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a place for her coachman; three years' reference. 11 East 62d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man; speaks English and French; can shave; thoroughly competent valet; willing and obliging. E. Nelson, Box 286, 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY SAILING FOR EUROPE WISHES TO place chef, butler, and chambermaid or nurse. 604 5th Av.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter; either for private or landlords; paperhanging; plastering, kalsomining, decorating; first-class; reasonable. A. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av., store; telephone 393-79.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A superior, refined French maid for one lady; must understand her work in every particular and have very best references; preference given to one also knowing German. Address, stating particulars, to Permanent Situation, Box 310, 1,227 Broadway.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 211 East 42d St., first-class domestics are supplied.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as Trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and Mary E. Barry, his wife; William Merz, William F. Hayward, Charles Bryan Hayward, Mary E. Robinson, William Kerby, John K. Austin, Thomas Smith, William Roffler, Kingan Provision Company, Joseph P. Wintringham, Percival S. Menken, Mortimer M. Menken, Edward Davis, Henry Butler, Stephen W. Gammund, George F. Parsons, and the following-named tenants; John Daly, John Slagel, John Ryan, John Leaycraft, John Gordon, John Kirkman, John Newhurst, John Hunt, the name "John" being fictitious, said defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs, and Jenny Nelson, defendants.—Summons. Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants; You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 21 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendant Mary E. Robinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated the sixteenth day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1897.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. d20-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as Trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and Mary E. Barry, his wife; William Merz, William F. Hayward, Charles Bryan Hayward, Mary E. Robinson, William Kerby, John K. Austin, Thomas Smith, William Roffler, Kingan Provision Company, Joseph P. Wintringham, Percival S. Menken, Mortimer M. Menken, Edward Davis, Henry Butler, Stephen W. Gammund, George F. Parsons, and the following-named tenants; John Skalarsky, John Dudley, John Lerned, John Halliday, John Hohenstein, John Peyrous, the name "John" being fictitious, said defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs, and Jenny Nelson, defendants.—Summons. Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City

To the defendant Mary E. Robinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated the sixteenth day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1897.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. d20-1aw6wM

PLEASANT AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT.—JACOB LEUTDEMANN, plaintiff, against ANNA WEYMAN and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23d day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter B. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, opposite the centre of a party wall, distant seventy-six feet four and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Pleasant Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with 115th Street, and part of the way through said party wall, ninety-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Pleasant Avenue nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence westerly, again parallel with 115th Street, to and through said party wall ninety-four feet to the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence southerly along the same nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by party of the second part and wife by deed of even date, and to be recorded simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money for said conveyance.—Dated New York, December 23, 1897.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

D. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.

d24-2aw3wF&M&ja14

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS FARE $480.00
All Necessary Expenses Included.
H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.
ANNOUNCE SEVERAL TOURS TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN AND ITALY,
by the popular Express Steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
PROGRAMMES MAILED FREE.
ALSO
53 Days' Tour, Italy and Switzerland....$315.00
75 Days' Tour, Mediterranean Countries..$525.00
117 Days' Tour, Grand Oriental Tour.....$775.00
Departures in January and February.
Write for Gaze's Tourist Gazette—Hundred pages—all about foreign travel—POST FREE. Apply to
113 Broadway, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent piano in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students. Kindergarten in French and English.

Berlitz School of Languages
Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner, School for Girls, 607 Fifth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LOVE, GEORGE R.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the co-partnership firm of John Swan & Co. send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John T. Sackett, as assignee of above named GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the copartnership firm of John Swan & Co., insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the said Supreme Court, at the County Court House, New York City, this fourth day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk. [Seal.]

FRANK G. WILD, Att'y for Assignee, 15-17 Beekman St., New York. d6-1aw6wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | *Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Kais. W. II., Feb. 26, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM | Pennsylvania, Jan. 22, 4 PM
First cab. $60 up; second cabin $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Jan. 12 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 2
PARIS.....Jan

DR. HALL WILL RETIRE

Resigns Pastorate of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church After Thirty Years' Service.

DECIDED OVER A YEAR AGO

Agrees that a Younger Man Should Undertake the Work—A Sermon Referring to the Impending Parting.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, who has been pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church more than thirty years, announced his resignation at the morning service in the church yesterday.

This action did not surprise the regular members of the congregation, as the subject has been discussed quietly between Dr. Hall and the Session for some time, and the general facts of the discussion had gone out among the people most nearly interested.

The attendance at the morning service was large. Several passages in Dr. Hall's sermon referred indirectly to the coming announcement. His text consisted of the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses of the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews:

"Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the Word of God: Whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.

"Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace; not with meats, which have not profited them that have been occupied therein."

The sermon was an earnest exhortation to the people to hold fast the old faith that had been taught them, to remember and cherish the doctrines of those who had labored with them through long years and all the changing conditions of life. Dr. Hall spoke of the pastorates of Dr. James W. Alexander and Dr. Rice, who preceded him, and of his own ministrations of thirty years among them. The congregation had been in existence ninety years, he said, and during a third of that time it had been his privilege to occupy the pulpit. He had not labored for popularity, and had not attempted to make exhibitions of eloquence or great learning. His effort had been to teach sound doctrine and the true faith of Jesus Christ, and to do his duty as a faithful pastor, leader, and helper.

Warnings Against Schism.

He reiterated and especially urged on his hearers the injunctions "Remember them which have the rule over you who have spoken unto you the Word of God," and "Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines." The epistle was written, he said, thirty years after the crucifixion of Christ, when schisms had already begun to develop among Christians and unprofitable discussions concerning the use and preparation of meat had begun to turn the minds of believers from more serious things and real truths.

Then, as in these days, men were trying to reconcile the teachings of pure religion with vagaries, with the claims of scientists and philosophers. Some Christians were already seeking the friendship of the heathen by grafting heathen customs into Christianity and adopting such silly superstitions as even in this time induce professing Christians to abstain from meat one day in the week, substitute dainties for it, and regard themselves as fasting while eating bountifully of fish and drinking wine. Jesus Christ, however, was the same in the time of Paul, the same to-day, would be the same a thousand years or five thousand years hence in the hearts and thought of His faithful people.

Dr. Hall's Letter to the Session.

At the end of the sermon Dr. Hall said that he would ask the attention of the congregation to a communication from the Session. He then read from manuscript his own letter to the Session presented to that body through the Moderator, as follows:

712 Fifth Avenue, New York,
Jan. 6, 1898.

Dear Brethren of the Session:

Having been privileged to preach the Gospel for more than forty-eight years, and having been pastor of the Fifth Avenue congregation for thirty years, I have decided, after lengthened and prayerful consideration of the matter, to resign the pastorate of the church, and so to give opportunity to the congregation to choose a successor of requisite energy and vigor for the work; and I pray God to guide the congregation—in which I have felt the deepest interest and for the spiritual good of whose members I have labored—in the selection.

Whatever appears to the Session to be best in the circumstances—whether to give up pastoral work and preaching at once or to go on until a successor is found—I am ready to undertake. I am, dear brethren, fraternally yours,

J. HALL.

The Session's Action.

The action of the Session on this letter is expressed in full in the following minute of the proceedings, of which Dr. Hall read to the congregation only the second and third resolutions:

Whereas, Our pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., after thirty years of arduous labors among us, feels constrained to seek relief from the burdens and responsibilities of the pastorate, and has advised us of his intention to apply to the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations existing between him and this church; therefore,

Resolved, That this Session desires to place on record its very deep sense of Dr. Hall's untiring and unselfish labors and the great blessings which have attended his ministry. Coming to this country and becoming our pastor in 1867, he has gone in and out among us for thirty years, preaching the Word, visiting our sick, burying our dead, and bringing comfort and help to souls cast down and sorrowful. The prosperity and usefulness of our church for so many years bear witness to the blessings which have attended his labors. Nor have these labors been confined to this church alone: Church extension in this city, home and foreign missions, ministerial education, support and relief, all church work has been benefited by his services. Indeed, no form of religious or philanthropic labor can be said to be alien to him. His influence for good has been felt and recognized throughout the whole Christian world, not merely in his own, but in every other evangelical denomination.

Resolved, That a meeting of the church and congregation be called to take action on the pastor's resignation, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19th, at 8 o'clock in the lecture room, and that due notice of the same be given from the pulpit at the morning service on the two preceding Sabbaths, as required by the laws of this State.

Resolved, That we will recommend to the church and congregation at the meeting so to be called, that they accede to the pastor's request, and for that purpose that they appoint Commissioners to Presbytery to unite with him in seeking a dissolution of the pastoral relation.

And further, that we will recommend them to appoint Dr. Hall "pastor emeritus," and vote him an appropriate retiring allowance.

And that we will also recommend that they appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar committee, to be appointed by the Session, to take steps looking to the choosing of a suitable successor to the pastorate.

Resolved, That we unite with our pastor in requesting the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., of the Presbytery of New York, to act as Moderator at the said meeting of the church and congregation.

Greeted by Members of His Flock.

The reading of the documents was heard in profound silence. After the benediction Dr. Hall sat a few moments in his chair at the rear of the pulpit and then walked down to the foot of the steps, where scores of men, women, and children passing out through the rear door stopped to shake his hand. There were no evidences of emotion, and members of the Session assembled in front of the pulpit for the regular Sunday consultation with the pastor.

Several of them said that the whole story of the resignation was told in the documents read from the pulpit—that it was the execution of a determination Dr. Hall had reached more than a year ago. At that time he had told the Session that he would retire from active work and give place to a younger man at the end of his thirty years of service. That time came last November.

While there was in the Session the warmest feeling of regard and admiration for Dr. Hall, the body was disposed to coincide in his own opinion that more activity and vigor than could be expected from him after his long and laborious ministry are needed for the leadership of such a congregation. The revenues of the church have declined so seriously that one of its mission enterprises has been abandoned for lack of money to sustain it. A yet more alarming indication was the loss in young membership.

Several Conferences Held.

There were several conferences between the pastor and the Session, all of them marked by a spirit of mutual concession and affection. The conditions in the congregation were discussed frankly. The Warszawiak affair somewhat complicated the relations between Dr. Hall and the Session, but had no direct bearing on the result. It may be remembered that Warszawiak was an alleged converted Jew who came here from Scotland with letters to Dr. Hall and undertook to establish a mission for the conversion of Jews to Christianity. The Presbytery refused to ordain him because of charges against his moral character. Dr. Hall defended him earnestly and with some bitterness, and he was allowed to remain a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church until he was formally expelled after trial by the Session.

The end of the conferences was the agreement that Dr. Hall should resign, and that his resignation should be accepted.

The matter of a successor has not been seriously considered beyond the general conclusion that it will be hard to find the right man to hold the congregation in the place it occupies as the foremost of its denomination on this continent. Dr. Hall's connections in Great Britain and his annual visits there maintained a bond between the Presbyterians of the two countries and made the Fifth Avenue Church the connecting link, and there is nobody, so far as is yet known, who can replace him in that respect.

Dr. Hall's Career.

Dr. Hall was born in Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He was of Scotch descent, but his family had settled in Ireland in 1600. He was educated in Belfast College and was a prize-winner there. He was licensed to preach when he was twenty years old, and worked as a missionary in the West of Ireland until 1852, when he was made pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh. In 1858 he was called to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. Here he built the Rutland Square Church, the pulpit of which he occupied with an aged colleague. He served also as Commissioner of Education, by appointment of the Viceroy.

In 1867 he came to this country as a delegate from the General Assembly of Ireland to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly of the United States. His forceful appeals for Church unity before both the Old Scotch and New School Assemblies attracted general attention to him, and after he had spoken, by invitation, in the Presbyterian Church in Nineteenth Street, in this city—the same society now known as the Fifth Avenue Church—he was called to its pulpit, which was then vacant because of the retirement of Dr. Rice. He came here in November, 1867. Soon after his arrival the congregation decided to move up town, and built the church, parsonage, and chapel at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue at a cost of $1,000,000.

Missions of the Church.

The congregation also maintains the Romeyn Chapel in East Seventy-fourth Street, the Alexander Chapel in King Street, a mission house in East Sixty-third Street, a Chinese mission in East Fifty-ninth Street, and a children's home at Atlantic Highlands. In the establishment and conduct of these, as well as in the special work of various societies and auxiliaries of the church, Dr. Hall has been the active, leading spirit. The amount of work he has done is enormous.

Besides these enterprises, he has done a large share of the regular pastoral work of the congregation and been a voluminous writer of books and for periodicals, and a participant in all the local and general discussions in which his denomination was interested. Among his books are "Family Prayers for Four Weeks," "Papers for Home Reading," "Familiar Talks for Boys: Questions of the Day"; "God's Word Through Preaching," "Foundation Stones for Young Builders," and "A Christian Home and How to Maintain It." He has always maintained a high standard of orthodoxy, but he has given all his influence and powers to repress dissensions in the church.

He received a salary of $15,000 a year and an additional income of $3,000 a year from a bequest to him by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ford, a member of his congregation. His income has been further largely increased by wedding fees and other gifts.

In November, 1891, three shots were fired at him from a pistol as he was leaving his church by John G. Roth, a lunatic who had some fancied grievance. Dr. Hall was unhurt. Roth was sent to an asylum.

UNIVERSALISM IN JAPAN.

The Rev. Mr. Yoshuinura Tells of the Work of the Church in His Native Land.

Arrayed in his native ecclesiastical costume and bringing with him a foreign flavor interesting to the congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity, on West Sixty-fourth Street, the Rev. Mr. Yoshuinura, the first ordained Universalist minister in Japan, appeared yesterday morning to tell of the progress of that denomination in his country. The speaker came as a delegate to the general conference which met in Chicago some time ago, and since then has been in Providence, making trips, in the meanwhile, to different parts of the country in the interest of his cause, which is the extension of the Universalist Church in Osaka, in which place he is stationed.

Mr. Yoshuinura was introduced by Dr. Charles H. Eaton. He explained that the Japanese language does not have the sound of the English L, U, or G, and therefore it would be difficult for him to be understood. As to the difference between the two tongues, he told of an Englishman who learned that the morning salutation in Japan was "O-hi-o," and associating it with the name of a State, startled a crowd of native Japs next day by yelling "Kentucky!" at them.

The speaker said in part:

"More than forty years ago you got permission to enter our ports. We objected at first, but afterward relented, and with much diplomatic work you at last gained entrance, and now the old civilization of Japan is being swept away before European progress. Although we may differ as to customs and affairs, still, human nature is the same, and this binds us together. The Universalist Church strengthens the bonds and makes us closer."

The speaker told of the work of his church in the northern part of Japan. He said he was graduated from the Theological Institute at Tokio, and came to this country now, not as a matter of curiosity, but because he knew the doctrine of the Universalist Church was the only form of Christianity for his people to accept, and was the only one which would eventually supplant the native religions of Japan.

Should a doctrine be preached, he added, which would countenance the belief that their forefathers were in hell because of ignorance of Christianity, all would be in rebellion, and no such doctrine would have any effect. The Universalists did not believe in any hell, and therefore this was the only doctrine for the Japanese to embrace. This did not take their forefathers into account.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

New Edifice in Brooklyn Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremonies.

A new Christian Science church was dedicated yesterday in Brooklyn with appropriate ceremonies. It is the chapel of the Brooklyn Church of Christ, in Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue. The First Church of Christ, Lafayette Avenue, between Franklin and Classon Avenues, was opened on Oct. 3, 1897.

The morning service yesterday was the regular one at which the communion service was celebrated. Dedicatory services were held in the afternoon and evening, and brief addresses were made by the First Reader, Mrs. Emilie B. Hulin, C. S. B., and the Rev. W. P. McKenzie, C. S., of Boston, Mass. The Second Reader is Archie E. Van Nostrand, C. S. The Readers conducted the principal part of the Sunday services.

The chapel is of brick, stone, and marble. It is finished throughout in antique oak woodwork, with stained glass windows. The granite cornerstone was the gift of the Sunday school children. The doorway is of white marble, and opens into a hallway, on each side of which are rooms, one for a public reading room and the others for committees and other uses. A large stairway leads from the hallway to the auditorium on the second floor, which will be used for public services until the main edifice is finished. It will then be used as a Sunday school room.

Missions at the Paulist Church.

A four weeks' mission at the Church of the Paulist Fathers was begun yesterday and will be continued until Feb. 6 next. This week the mission will be for married women. Next week it will be devoted to the interests of unmarried women. The week beginning with Jan. 23 will be given over to married men, and the last week of the mission has been set aside for single men. Mass and instructions will be held every morning at 5 and 8 o'clock, while the evening service will begin at 7:30 o'clock. At the close of the mission, on Feb. 6, a mission to non-Catholics will be given, which will continue for one week, in accordance with the custom of the Paulists.

MEANING OF TEMPERANCE

Prof. Felix Adler Explains Its Relation to the Spiritual Life, at Carnegie Music Hall.

THE DUAL NATURE IN MAN

The Senses Properly Exercised Should Be Regarded as the Instruments by Which the Moral Aims of Life May Be Attained.

"The Meaning of Temperance as an Aid to Spiritual Life" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall. A large audience was present.

Prof. Adler prefaced his remarks by explaining the relations of the two natures—the physical and the spiritual—existing in man, according to the several points of view as defined by the Hindoos, the Stoics, the ancient Greeks, according to Plato, and the Christians. To the Hindoo, he said, the contrast between the sense and the soul, between the sense-nature and the soul-nature, presents itself as an antithesis between the unreal and the real, and therefore temperance to him means to abstain as far as possible from food, from social life, and to practice that asceticism for which they have become famous.

To the Stoic, the lecturer continued, the contrast between sense and soul presents itself as a contrast between what is alien and what is indigenous. He holds that the body and all its pains and pleasures do not constitute a part of one's true self, and therefore he is indifferent to all that may befall him, and the rule of temperance is for him a rule of indifference to whatever does not touch his true self. The Platonian, on the other hand, insists rigorously that the senses must be suppressed in so far as they presume to interfere with the proper business of man, which is mental, and yet he concedes that physical pleasures and enjoyments, if properly handled, may be of invaluable assistance, by creating in man a disposition favorable to the right exercise of the mental powers.

In the Christian apprehension, Prof. Adler declared, the contrast between the senses and the soul is once more drawn with sharpest distinctions, and reveals itself as a contrast between what is pure and impure, the Christian holding that whatever has to do with the senses is tainted, and that the degree of spiritual perfection attained is inversely proportional to the amount of indulgence a man allows himself.

The speaker then called attention to the fact that however the different schools may differ as to the relations between the two natures, all agreed that there were two natures, and that the spiritual was the one destined to hold the other in subjection. In defining his own views as to the relations between senso and soul, Prof. Adler emphasized the point that he regarded the senses merely as instruments for the development of man's spiritual nature, and that their proper use in conjunction with spiritual motives assisted materially in the promotion of the ethical spirit.

Two Points of Temperance.

Coming then to the subject of temperance, the speaker said:

"So far as I can judge, the common view on the subject of temperance includes two points. The one, the rule of non-interference, which Plato already enunciated,—that physical gratifications should not be carried to such an extent as to interfere with or impede the more important business of life. The second point, which I believe to be characteristic of the common view of temperance, is that, granted the observance of the proper limits of indulgence, the two spheres—the spiritual and the sensuous—have not much in common with one another; that one may pass from one to the other—now engaging in purely mental activity, then in the satisfaction of the physical wants, or the exercise of the physical faculties—just giving one's self up to that side of things, without much thought of the mental and moral side; that at most the aesthetic canons of refinement and grace of deportment apply, but that the mental and moral aims, may, for the time being, be left out of sight.

"Now, in defining my own thought on the subject of temperance, I accept, of course, the rule of non-interference. That is a rule upon which all persons, who are anxious of possessing a rational nature must agree. Physical indulgence must not be carried to the extent of benumbing, clogging, obscuring the reason. I am prepared to go also to a certain length in approbation of the second point. I should not wish to press moral considerations to such a preposterous extent as to intrude them on all occasions—to say, for example, that when one is taking a swift spin on the wheel, or a brisk walk on a crisp Winter's day, one should not enjoy the mere physical exhilaration of the exercise, without any pedantic side thought or after thought, or even that one should consider it altogether below the dignity of a rational being to enjoy the taste of one's favorite dish.

"Still there is a higher point of view to which we must advance, a higher relation than any yet adverted to between senses and soul, which we should postulate. And this I would call the instrumental relation, that we should regard the senses, not merely as not antagonistic, not merely as not indifferent, but as the very instruments and tools by the aid of which we shall attain our spiritual welfare, the better attain the mental and moral aims of life.

"It will help to make clear what I have said, if I call attention to the fact that those who have treated the senses as the enemies of the soul have generally also spoken slightingly of the affections of the heart, have warned men against clinging too closely to wife and children, and as a rule have also favored contemplation to action. The explanation of this is not far to seek. The joys and cares of affection, to a certain extent, divert attention from purely mental occupations. And manual activity—indeed, activity of any kind—seemed to the ancients to be still less compatible with intellectual progress.

"Now it is in this way that the modern view is totally different. We take the ground that activity, through its reactions on the mind, instead of being a hindrance is the great stimulus to intellectual progress as witnessed by the enormous advancement in the various sciences. As for moral aims I need only point to the fact that modern industrial development has brought about the aggregation of vast masses of manual laborers in factories and cities, and has thereby created an entirely new set of moral problems—problems which are bringing out a new social sympathy, a new sense of social obligation, broader notions of justice, and which will never be solved unless new moral forces which are being developed in the bosom of society shall be equal to the new strain that is being put upon the conscience.

The Field of the Affections.

"And now the same thought applies within the field of the affections and in the sphere of the personal life, Love holds the lamp of life. The tie of love is a natural tie, but man having a soul as well as a physical nature, the unity in things external which the marriage tie implies becomes intolerable unless it also leads to an inward unity. Marriage has been the great means of raising the position of woman. While woman's participation in industrial labor and her entrance into the professions has doubtless had a great influence, nevertheless the finest effects on the position of woman has been due to the marriage relation, due to the circumstance that in proportion as men become intellectualized they desire more and more to find in the companion to whom they are bound intellectual sympathy, to receive from her influence upon their inmost life and in attaining their highest aims.

"The relation between the sexes which nature designs and society imposes is a provocative to the spiritual interpretation of companionship, and has been the means of deepening insight into the spiritual meaning of the complementary relationship and has added some of the most precious gems to the moral treasury of mankind."

In conclusion Prof. Adler briefly considered a few of the practical corollaries which are deductible from the view he delineated with respect to temperance. He advised that men whose condition is abnormal in a pathological sense, and who find that the slightest indulgence opens the gate to excess, must call a halt and become total abstainers from the habits of which they are victims. He characterized it as a mistake, however, that the extreme advocates of the temperance movement should erect a rule of conduct into a standard for all.

"True temperance," he concluded, "is that which arises when there is no longer any temptation, that which vanquishes desire, not by the negative method of fighting against it, or even turning away from it, but by the positive method of elevating and transforming it. And here, in thinking of the young, I wish to say that one of the points of greatest importance is to give to the young a higher conception of sociability—to make them realize what a source of delight it can be, when it means, as it should mean, the self-revelation of personalities to one another by glints and flashes, the genial play of spirit.

"One of the reasons, I am convinced, why there is so much intemperance in this country is because the art of social intercourse is so little cultivated; because as a people we seem to be so awkward and clumsy in managing sociability. This is the disadvantage of that natural reserve in the American character which is so often praised as a virtue."

EVOLUTION OR RELIGION.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton Says that the Age of Competition Has Ended.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, began yesterday morning a midwinter course of sermons on "The Place of Christianity in the Evolution of Religion." The subject of the opening sermon was: "Is a New Religion Needed?" Dr. Newton traced the histories of religions through the centuries, outlining the new developments which have been brought out in creeds and practices from cycle to cycle.

He said that religion was as much subject to the laws of evolution as were the governments of nations and the study of the sciences; not that religion itself had changed, but that the ever-increasing light of knowledge thrown upon it had opened new avenues of research, and given new insight as to its true character. In substance, he said:

"The great problem which confronts the world at this moment is how to find a religion. Some great conception is needed which shall weld society into a whole, and which shall keep in check the animal instincts of man; some guiding star must be found in the heavens which, like the Star of Bethlehem, shall point the way for the people. That this problem is foremost in the minds of the thinkers of to-day is made manifest by the current of our passing magazines and the agitation among our theologians.

"Every religion known on the globe is moving in the same direction—forward. Every religion is reaching for something new. Japan is losing the religious spirit of its former days; a new Mohammedanism is stirring within its decrepit form, and India is shaken with new aspirations. The future will see a new Hindooism, a new Islamism, a new Buddhism, and a new Christianity. The end of this century will mark the end of a dispensation.

"The expectancy which we find indicates that the old order is being changed before our eyes; that new inspiration and new convictions are growing out of the old faith. Old landmarks of knowledge and thought are being replaced with new, and our religion must change to coincide with new data. The mass of the people have realized that there must be a change before it has become evident to the clergy. Sublimely unconscious of the day that is breaking outside of church walls, our priests go on droning refrains, anathematizing those who refuse to listen to their music of the past. But it is no longer a secret among laymen that the Thirty-nine Articles and the Westminster Confession are obsolete.

"That the religion preached from our pulpits to-day has become unreal is shown by the will of an estimable citizen who recently died. So confused had he become by the variances of creeds and practices that he forswore religion, as it was known to him, in his last will and testament. It was not true religion which he forswore, but the dead forms and traditions to which our churches persist in clinging.

"In the midst of this period of changes we should realize that the new order of things is at hand. The era of competition is ended and the era of combination has opened. Our religion must not be behind the spirit of the times."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Faunce Suggests Proposed Changes That, He Says, Would Not Better It.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce preached upon the subject, "Improvements in the Bible," at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, West Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, of which he is the pastor, yesterday morning. He selected as his text a portion of the 24th verse of the twelfth chapter of Mark, which reads: "Is it not for this cause that ye err, that ye know not the scriptures nor the power of God?" Dr. Faunce said in part:

"During the last two or three years I have met many persons who were troubled by difficulties in the Bible. To many persons it seems as if the Scriptures were very strangely written, and might easily be improved. I wish to mention some suggested improvements to inquire whether such improvements would really make the Bible of more value in the moral and spiritual life and world.

"Suppose we could eliminate the poetical element and reduce it to a plain prose statement of facts. Our prosaic Western intellect is often troubled when told that a certain chapter is prose poetry, for poetry to many men seems unreal and untrue. Here comes out very clearly the difference between the Semitic and the Aryan mind. The Oriental delights in glowing imagery; the Occidental delights in precise statements of facts. To-day in the City of Jerusalem the sellers of grapes sing: 'Lovely grapes! How often have the doves made their nests among them!' But no vendor of fruit in America would think of increasing the value of his fruit because of such imaginative pictures. He was an Englishman who said that Shakespeare was evidently badly confused when he wrote about sermons in stones, &c. Of course what he meant to say was: 'Sermons in books, and stones in running brooks!'

"A large part of our Bible is poetry, and has so been printed in the Revised Version. A large part of our life is poetry, an idealistic, imaginative interpretation of the world. And poetry is far truer than prose. The poet gets nearer the heart of the world than the man of science.

"Another thing which, it has been suggested, might be cut out of the Bible is the realistic picture of human sin. This is an objection from precisely an opposite quarter. It has often been said that the Bible is too frank and literal in its dealings with the frailties of human nature. But, my friends, the Bible is the mirror of the world, and if it is to redeem humanity it must take hold of human sin, not with gloved and scented hands, but with a grip that will make men shudder. A Bible expurgated to the taste of dainty and fastidious saints would never have subdued Goths and Vandals and Anglo-Saxons to faith in Christ.

"Here is the question: Does the Bible describe sin so as to make us love it or hate it? Compare the French novel with 'Quo Vadis.' The French novel gilds vice, while 'Quo Vadis' makes us hate it.

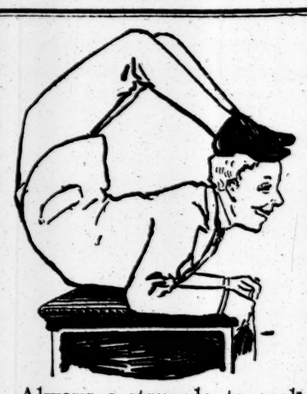
"When a man says that the Bible teaches slavery and polygamy, as has recently been said in this city, he simply betrays his utter lack of historic perspective. As well say that chemistry teaches the existence of phlogiston, because in the early stages of science such belief was orthodox. The Bible teaches only what it teaches last, and all revelation culminates in Jesus Christ."

Father Mitchell's New Charge.

The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island for a number of years, has been transferred by Bishop McDonnell from St. John's Chapel, in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Church of St. Stephen, at Hicks and Summit Streets. Father Mitchell took formal possession of the new pastorate yesterday. St. Stephen's had been without a permanent pastor since the death of the Rev. M. J. Kilahy, about six months ago.

Italian Child Burned to Death.

Lucy Pacalla, five years old, an Italian child, whose father, Donato Pacalla, lives in the rear tenement house at 20 Mulberry Street, was so badly burned yesterday morning that she died several hours later in the Hudson Street Hospital. The girl and two younger children were left alone by their parents about 9:30 o'clock. In taking a cup off the small oil stove Lucy set fire to her clothing, and in a moment she was ablaze from head to foot. She ran out into the hallway screaming, and James Ray succeeded in smothering the flames. She was taken unconscious to the hospital, and in less than four hours she died without recovering her senses.



Always a struggle to make both ends meet—come out even.

Few of us succeed in doing it even with coat and trousers.

Trousers in stripes, checks, plaids; rough or smooth; light or dark; $4 to $10.

And we will cut them as small as you wish, at our expense.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
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LADIES' SUITS.

BROADWAY & ELEVENTH ST. STORE.

This morning we begin our regular Winter clearing Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Suits.

All Imported models, all wholesale samples, all broken lines and many complete assortments have been rearranged in price for this occasion.

Included will be Gowns and Tailor Suits of all varieties.

These goods will be conveniently arranged in lots on individual tables, according to price:—

$5, $7.50, $10, $15, $20.
And upwards.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK SALE

Continued To-day.

BROADWAY & ELEVENTH ST. STORE.

FOULARD SILKS.

IN THE BASEMENT.

15,000 yards Foulard Silks, just received; Blue and white and Black and White; fifteen different designs, including several designs in checks and polka dots.

These goods are 24 inches wide, and are placed on sale at

60 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR.

Complete lines, Plain and Fancy, in very many new designs; silk and satin grounds, including the new Barré effects and Block effects;

Peculiarly good values in plain black Taffetas and in Satin finished goods,

75 cents to $5.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

BROADWAY & ELEVENTH ST. STORE.

Goods on Sale To-day: Very rich materials; Novelties; Fine plain goods, Rep-cord Plaids, Drap d'Été, Cashmere, Scotch Cheviots, Camel's Hair Checks, Coverts, small mixtures, Storm Serges, etc.

All accumulated remnants of Imported Plains and Fancies, and selected lengths useful for handsome separate Skirts, in the Basement.

These are probably the only lots of the kind that we shall offer this Season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

JEWISH HOME DEDICATED

New Quarters of the Young Men's Hebrew Association the Gift of Jacob H. Schiff.

ITS GREAT POWER FOR GOOD

Will Be Freely Open to the Friendless, and Will Foster Patriotism—An American Flag Presented by Mrs. E. Herman.

The dedication of the new home of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Avenue, the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Schiff attended, and among others present were M. Warley Platzek, Kaufman Mandel, Charles Sidenborg, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin, Selmar Hess, the Rev. Dr. Davidson, L. S. Rosenstiel, Joseph Blumenthal, Fred Nathan, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Isaac S. Isaacs, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. S. S. Ruskay, Mrs. Esther Horrman, Mrs. Jacques Levy, Mrs. J. Schmitzer, and Mrs. J. Rice.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler opened the proceedings with prayer, during which he exhorted the Almighty to bless the donor of the gift, whose generosity would enable the receivers of it to make the home a rallying point for goodness and religious culture, as well as American patriotism and loyalty among young men.

The key of the home was formally presented by Mr. Falk Younker, on behalf of the Building Committee, and formally accepted by Percival S. Menken, President of the association. Mr. Younker, in presenting the key, spoke feelingly of the association being in possession at last of a home of its own, "free and clear from all indebtedness." He said the Directors recognized the great responsibility placed in their hands, and sincerely hoped that the Jewish people would appreciate the importance of the work of the association.

"Let us hope," he added, "that the example set by Mr. Schiff will inspire the hearts of others to endow this institution, so that our work may extend, and that branches which are sadly needed in the crowded sections of our city may be established to counteract the many evil temptations which beset our young men."

In handing the key to Mr. Menken, Mr. Younker said:

"May the key of this building, which I am about to present to you, Mr. President, open the door to admit all our young men who desire to take advantage of the many opportunities offered to them here to receive instruction which shall fit them for life's work, and where they may be free from all evil influences through which many a promising career has been ruined.

"As for young men who shall reach the entrance to this building who are weary and despondent because of life's many trials and disappointments, and also those who are friendless and alone in this great city, and who need a helping hand to urge them on—to all such young men may the door of this institution always open wide, and a kind leader extend a hand of welcome."

Mr. Menken, in his speech of acceptance, observed that some men write their names on the page of history as great statesmen, others as great warriors, but the man that inscribes his name as a great philanthropist writes deeper and better than any other; for more enduring than tablets of brass, more lasting than monuments of granite, is the gratitude of humanity and their memory for their great philanthropists.

Mr. Daniel P. Hays also made an address, in which he spoke of the blessing the new home would be for the young men.

Mr. Joseph B. Bloomingdale then presented a silk American flag to the association on behalf of Mrs. Esther Herman, who a few weeks ago donated $10,000 to the association, the income of which is to be used for educational purposes. The flag was given a hearty welcome, the ladies present joining the members of the association in waving their handkerchiefs during the applause.

The Rev. S. F. De Sola Mendes brought the proceedings to a close with a benediction.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Annual Meeting Held and Reports Read—$10,000 Unconditionally Given by Mrs. E. Herman.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held in the large room yesterday, on the top floor of the Tuxedo, at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. At its conclusion it was announced that $10,000 had been given to the institution by Mrs. Esther Herman. The gift was unconditional, and can be applied as the Directors think best.

President James H. Hoffman referred to the opening of the new school building at 32 and 34 Stuyvesant Street, and its dedication on Lincoln's Birthday. He eulogized the late S. Goldenberg, who was Chairman of the Building Committee, and stated that the vacancy had been filled by Dr. H. Leipziger.

The report of the Institution Committee shows 210 pupils enrolled, 20 more than at the same time last year. An account is rendered of the successful working of the Provident Savings Fund; also of the method by which the money annually awarded in prizes is taken in charge by a special committee for the future use of the boys. Habits of thrift and economy have been prompted by this plan.

The Employment Committee reports that work was found for all of the members of the last graduation class. Of the whole number, 19, 17 are engaged in mechanical pursuits.

The Financial Committee's report shows an investment in real estate and equipment of $96,000, subject to a mortgage of $30,000, and special funds to the amount of $6,100. The ordinary running expenses of the school were $24,372.58, and the receipts $25,871.02, leaving a balance of $1,478.44. The need for more school room was pointed out. The Ninth Street School, now occupied by students at the expense of the Baron de Hirsch fund, was a source of income, but this will soon be cut off by the removal of the de Hirsch beneficiaries to some new building. The use of the Ninth Street building for the enlarged needs of the institute was recommended.

Prof. Morris Loeb, Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, delivered an address on the work done by the institute, and showed what was needed to accommodate the pupils who were making application for membership.

The meeting was well attended, and there were promises of material assistance apart from the gift of Mrs. Herman.

Chief McCullagh Takes a Stroll.

Chief of Police McCullagh walked over the west side of the city for a few hours last night, and toward 11 o'clock got to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, on his way through the "Tenderloin." He said there was no significance in his visit or in his walk over the city. He was asked if he was looking to see whether the excise law was being enforced, and said, sarcastically: "No, but I understand things are wide open."

Died on a Long Island Train.

Mrs. Sarah Betting, seventy years of age, of 134 West Forty-third Street, and her son, Henry A. Betting, went to Ozone Park yesterday to visit some friends. On the way back last night, when the Long Island Railroad train they had boarded reached Laurel Hill, Mrs. Betting was stricken with apoplexy, and sank back dead in her son's arms, as he sat beside her.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Sunday Mats. Wed. & Sat. Concerts
POUSSE CAFE. BESSIE CLAYTON in her famous dances.
In Olio: Jno. W. Ransome, Hilda Thomas.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In his Romantic Play. THE ROYAL BOX.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

3D HELLO WEEK! CASINO! Shouts & Shouts! 50th Time, Feb. 9—Rich Souvs.!
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl."

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., Near B'WAY. Last 6 nights, at 8:30. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Ward & Vokes in "The Governors." Jan. 17—Mr. Robt. Hilliard in "A New Yorker."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. N. Y. Casino's Success. The Whirl of the Town.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat
"MY FRIEND from INDIA."

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, Viviani, Rains, Stehmann, Conductor, BIMBONI.
WED. EVG., Jan. 19..... "Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, DAMROSCH.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, DAMROSCH.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 22..... "Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, DAMROSCH.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Sale of seats for FIRST week now open at Box Office and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 15. HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
By the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION of N. Y.
Frank Damrosch, conductor. Full Orchestra from the N. Y. Symphony Society.
Grand Chorus of 1000 Voices.
Emma Juch, Soprano.
Joseph

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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THE PROMISE OF 1898.

They who are in closest touch with the business world are most confident of the security of the situation and the brightness of prospects.

"As 1897 was seed time, with growth to be watched and tended, in 1898 we began to reap some of the sure rewards of an unprecedented harvest. We have worked and we have watched, money conditions have been adverse, but finally we have before us an outlook full of business cheerfulness."

Thus Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Clearing House Association, expressed himself yesterday.

Mr. Simmons is not a dreamer; enthusiasm does not carry him away; he is applying always the tests of hard facts.

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"From the narrow standpoint of Wall Street activity merely," said Mr. Simmons, "the prospect is not so inviting as is to be had in considering the whole of the country's trade outlook. Stocks may go up or stocks may go down quite independent in their course of what the general situation may be. Market manipulation has become so much a science that facts in Wall Street do not always act directly, or at least not immediately; able men there are adroit enough often to make developments operate quite at variance with what ordinarily could be expected; indeed, this frequently seems to be chief among Wall Street endeavors; nowhere else in the world is so much genius displayed in plans to bring about what is unnatural.

"It is Wall Street's aim, and chief among Wall Street's boasts, to be able more or less to discern the future, to discount what is going to happen; and when once a fact is publicly recognized, then comes in the further Wall Street doctrine that inasmuch as the public has learned it there can be no further benefit in it. People trained in the Stock Exchange district learn to take disproportionate views along lines such as these. The Wall Street theory is usually right enough so far as it applies to immediate stock market fluctuations, but as a reflection of the general outside big and broad business world's operations and sentiment the doctrine is fallacious.

"Thus Wall Street at the beginning of 1898 is to some extent ranged in its views against what are controlling factors of much wider scope than those which ordinarily centre on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The speculative trade on 'Change is as a rule persuaded that stock market prices at their present level are high enough; he remembers the buoyancy of last Summer based on expectations that big railroad earnings and other evidences of prosperity would appear, and the advances in quotations have, according to the average speculative mind, amply offset all that in July and August was anticipated for December and January. Proofs of good times crowd abundantly to the front, but the typical Wall Street observer doubts if there is more in current showings than has been already 'discounted.'

"Now, for half a dozen years every business interest in the United States has been under depressing influences. The betterment in security market values last Summer did not begin at any natural level. Prices were far below the warrant of intrinsic worth. Instead of what is popularly called the boom of last Summer having discounted good conditions ahead, all that was then accomplished fell short of what really was merited by the normal situation that at that very time existed. This is not altogether the fashionable view; it has against it the professional wisdom of Wall Street; but I believe that I am safely within bounds in the calculation that the advances of last July and August and September, instead of going beyond a reflection of conditions as they then existed, instead of 'discounting' the future, were really less than what then the already accomplished facts of the business situation warranted. 'Discounting' we have had not at all.

"From the time of the Baring crash in 1890 adversity has hedged us in continually. Foreign holders of American securities have sold without ceasing; debts owed abroad have been collected relentlessly; the credit of the average business man at home was cut half in two. The owner of surplus capital has been kept in perpetual nervousness. In the industrial world employer and employe have alike suffered, and for both these have been shrunken incomes. Commercially for four or five years we were but shadows of our former selves. In the financial world from the middle of 1893 to the middle of 1897 men of large affairs came daily to business apprehensive always of some new disturbance. Security market values went down terrifically but not unnaturally. Few men were brave enough to hope, fewer could be confident. We were in years of contraction; it seemed to be safe only to hoard and to hide. To build, to extend, to count on the coming of prosperity, such things marked a man, as deserving of mental suspicion—and not many were suspected. Lean, indeed, were the times from the Spring of 1893 to the Spring of a year ago.

"The magnificent crop record of 1897 made way for wonders for us far beyond the immediate profits which our farmers have received; crop distress abroad, making but more brilliant crop prosperity here, came coincidentally with other effective changes in the situation. To my mind nothing more suggestive of last year's great accomplishment for us has been shown than in the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Gage (in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW) that when dollar wheat came, the wheat was on the farms—that the advantages of the year's great harvest gain were not for the speculator or the middleman, but for the producer. Ordinarily in years hitherto, differences in the price of grain—more especially advances—have signified little to the farmer. The record of 1897 in this regard was so much a change to the good that the consequence of it became virtually revolutionary. Results have followed quickly and tremendously. Every financial centre in this country has felt the influence of it. Commercially and industrially the whole country was given a new pulsation. The people of the West in reaping their rich reward seemed to turn spontaneously and as if with one accord toward a movement of financial liquidation.

"Per capita, the West owed before the crop time of last year much more than defensible credit limits would ever have warranted. Cynical observers were on all sides suggesting evidences that repudiation schemes were in prospect—stay-laws and the like. Such suspicions were unjust undoubtedly; but fortunately for Western debtor and Eastern creditor alike, the magnificent harvests of 1897 did away not only with every temptation that might exist to put off settlements, but, as well, made immediately possible the practical extinguishment of most of that volume of debt which was held in critical quarters to be but remotely collectible."

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"The Wall Street fashion," continued President Simmons, "to insist that there is reason for financial worriment over the fact that great sums of money have come to the banks and are at present loanable only at nominal interest rates should not be disturbing. This phase of the situation is aptly and thoroughly measured by Secretary Gage in his NEW YORK TIMES interview—and in that statement, a stirring call to business confidence, the chief of the National Treasury has done splendid public service. With the appreciation of a banker of broad experience, Mr. Gage says this:

"'Some people are, I believe, disposed to be pessimistic, because great sums of money accumulate in our banks. They urge this as a sign of National business unhealthfulness; merchants and manufacturers, they say, lack confidence, are unwilling to assume normal responsibilities, and thus the country's general trade has shrinkage threatening it. This is a superficial view. After years that have been practically panic times, exceptional elements enter into the business situation. And the unparalleled volume of idle money in the banks signifies, I think, something very different from what the pessimists harp upon. More largely than yet can be appreciated these great totals of bank deposits reflect the liquidation of Western indebtedness. What the Western people have accomplished during the year past as payers of debts will, when we can come fully to comprehend it, seem fairly to be a chapter from the days of romance. The good prices for this past year's crops went not to middlemen and speculators; dollar wheat came while wheat was yet on the farm, and for the first time in many a harvest the market's profits were the farmer's own. What the Western farmer did, what he is still doing, accounts far beyond what yet is understood for the money which piles up in our banks. That money largely is the crop money of 1897; and it has done magnificent service in the extinguishment of liens upon homesteads in every State, in every community, of our great West. And is this unhealthful? Is there any reason for repining it?

"'The West paying back to the East millions borrowed years ago—and during some recent times regarded as an exceedingly doubtful asset—faces in 1898 the most inspiriting situation known to its history.'

"There is sense in thoughtful explanation like this, and there is public service, too. The state of our banks testifies that the people are not overborrowing, that they are conservatively conducting their business affairs, and shown also is the fact that our people—the owners of current gigantic deposits—are financially able now to undertake any business developments which may attract them.

"International trade balances are overwhelmingly in our favor. Much in many quarters is heard touching this phase of the situation, but the half is not yet understood. Europe, a forced buyer of American commodities, has been able for years hitherto to liquidate obligations here by sending back our securities to us, but Europe finally is practically baled out of floating American stocks and bonds; European payments now must be in cash. The only reason we have not recently had a rushing flood of gold this way from London is that we have become financially so strong that we can graciously extend credit to the debtors abroad, take Europe's I O U's, let the gold we could command now grow into still greater piles on the other side of the ocean—subject, though, to United States drafts, due at our own pleasure. Such features in the international financial situation never before existed.

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"From every part of the country come assurances all in one strain, assurances that business men realize that good times are ahead. Activity, commercially and industrially, must be prompt sequels, and many bankers testify to preparations under way for business betterment.

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"Even were we not now on the verge of a full recovery from the dreadful experiences which during recent years have pressed us, even if such recovery were yet remote instead of being now virtually an actual accomplishment, we who have close touch with the banks—the financial nerve centres—of the United States have still much to be rejoiced over, because of grave dangers which during those perilous times fell short of what they threatened. Bankers after the failure of the Barings in 1890 and the enactment of the Sherman silver-purchase law had full share of the worries, the trials, the dangers, the weary days and the sleepless nights which year after year constituted the daily bread of the business men of this country. Now and then a beam of sunshine pierced the threatening clouds, and we were led to hope that legislative mistakes would be corrected, that hurtful laws would be repealed, and that fortune would again smile on our unhappy people. Again and again our hopes grew less, our distrust increased in proportion as our silver purchases accumulated in the Government vaults, until the panic of 1893 burst upon the country like a mighty tornado, leaving devastation and demoralization in its wake. They who felt the fury of that terrible storm will never forget it, and I need not recall the noble stand made by the banks of the metropolis; how they united, in interest and in policy, undauntedly faced the threatening hurricane; how they poured oil on the troubled waters by generously expanding their credits; how at last when the tempest was successfully laid, their triumph was achieved without the failure of an important firm or a single Clearing House bank in the City of New York. The New York Clearing House Association issued in the panic of 1893 more than $40,000,000 of loan certificates, and on the first day of November of that eventful year, the day on which President Cleveland signed the bill repealing the silver purchase law, the last certificate was retired without the loss of a single dollar to the association.

"With the repeal of this obnoxious silver law, the inflation of our currency by the emission of Treasury notes was stopped, and the rainbow of promise again appeared in the financial heavens. But the stern lessons of experience were lost on the misguided men who proclaimed that the free coinage of silver is the remedy that will heal all our evils. Wildly they promised universal utopia to the troubled masses, preaching the gospel that 50 cents plus an act of Congress is equal to a dollar. More and more excitedly the agitation went on until the banner of Socialism, Communism, and repudiation was boldly flung to the breeze at the Chicago Convention.

"The night is darkest just before the dawn. The men of the American Commonwealth can always be trusted when they are appealed to in the name of honesty and of National honor, and I am convinced that the day will never come when the people of the United States will stoop so low as to debase the coinage; when they will proclaim to mankind that we shall be satisfied with a currency inferior to the best currency in the world. No, when this question of honor and of honesty was submitted to our countrymen, there was no uncertainty in the answer returned. The party which stood for high ideals and for safe policies was intrusted with the administration of our Government, and this welcome verdict of the people has cleared the business atmosphere. Therefore it is that the world of commerce is inspired with new confidence, that the drain of gold has ceased, that our manufacturers have received new impulse. The present, at least, is secure and the financial skies are serene.

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"We have withstood the dangers, we have disposed of threats. Great black spots have gone out of our business situation. We have got beyond the defensive position. We are finally where progressiveness is the natural outcome of every condition. We have stood the tests, we are right where we can begin to reap rewards.

"One accomplishment yet to come is of tremendous consequence—we are entitled to sound financial legislation in Congress. Let us believe we will get it. They who rate such expectation as too sanguine ask us to ignore the fact that never yet once has there been a public test where Congress—whatever its prejudices—has dared to put itself in conflict with an aroused public conscience.

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"If ever before in the history of our country there has been reason for business hope, there is warrant for confidence now."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Saturday, Jan. 8 Bid.	Saturday, Jan. 8 Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Jan. 8, 1,806,704.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Jan. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Jan. 8, 1898.
160 Jan. 8.	160 Jan. 8.	158	162	--	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	160	160	160	160	155	150
*183 Jan. 4.	*183 Jan. 4.	182	---	--	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, '97.	3½	183	183	183	183	---	9
22⅞ Jan. 8.	22 Jan. 6.	22½	23	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100	.....	--	22½	22⅝	22	22⅞	13	2,545
76½ Jan. 7.	75½ Jan. 5.	76⅝	77	--	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '97.	3	75½	76½	75½	76	55	680
117½ Jan. 3.	117½ Jan. 3.	117	120	--	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	117½	117½	117½	117¾	110	245
8¼ Jan. 3.	8 Jan. 3.	8¼	8½	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	.....	--	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛	13	2,440
20 Jan. 3.	18 Jan. 3.	19	21	--	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	7,000,000	.....	--	20	20	18	20	20¾	1,490
145 Jan. 7.	140⅝ Jan. 4.	143⅝	143¾	+ 3¼	American Sugar Refining Co	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	140⅝	145	140⅛	143⅝	111¼	182,333
116 Jan. 6.	114⅝ Jan. 3.	115	115½	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	114¾	116	114⅝	115⅞	101¼	2,403
91 Jan. 5.	91 Jan. 5.	90¾	91¾	+ 1	American Tel. & Cable Co	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '97.	1¼	91	91	91	91	91¼	1,861
91½ Jan. 7.	84¾ Jan. 3.	90⅝	91	+ 2⅝	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	88¾	91½	87¾	91	78	53,415
116 Jan. 7.	114 Jan. 3.	117	120	+ 3	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	114	116	114	116	104	871
34 Jan. 4.	34 Jan. 4.	32	34	--	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	--	34	34	34	34	23	232
13⅜ Jan. 7.	12⅝ Jan. 4.	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	--	13	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	---	5,720
31½ Jan. 7.	29⅞ Jan. 4.	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	119,657,300	.....	--	30¾	31½	29¾	31½	23⅝	34,700
14⅝ Jan. 7.	13⅞ Jan. 4.	14¼	14½	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	--	14	14⅝	13⅞	14½	17½	2,579
4¼ Jan. 8.	3½ Jan. 4.	4	4⅛	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	--	4	4¼	3½	4⅛	11½	20,001
39⅝ Jan. 6.	36½ Jan. 5.	38¾	38⅞	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	--	37¾	39¾	36½	38⅝	18⅝	136,016
121⅜ Jan. 8.	119 Jan. 3.	121½	122	+ 3¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	119	121¾	119	121¾	85	1,907
6½ Jan. 3.	5¼ Jan. 7.	5¾	6	-- ½	Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	5,000,000	.....	--	6½	6½	5½	6	---	1,000
30¼ Jan. 6.	29¼ Jan. 5.	29	30½	-- ¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	--	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¾	---	500
67¾ Jan. 3.	65½ Jan. 5.	68½	67½	+ ¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 16, '97.	1	67¾	67¾	65½	67	---	602
54½ Jan. 8.	51½ Jan. 3.	53	54¼	+ 2⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 2, '97.	1	51½	54½	51½	54¼	46½	2,906
84 Jan. 6.	84 Jan. 6.	86	88¼	+ 2¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	84	84	84	84	56	470
62 Jan. 4.	62 Jan. 4.	63	---	+ ¼	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	65c	62	62	62	62	---	200
11⅝ Jan. 7.	11⅜ Jan. 4.	11¾	12¾	+ ¼	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	15	556
22⅞ Jan. 7.	21¾ Jan. 4.	22½	22⅝	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	.....	--	22½	22⅞	21⅜	22½	17½	16,036
164¾ Jan. 7.	164¼ Jan. 7.	164½	167½	+ 2¾	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Sep. 1, '97.	1¾	164¼	164¾	164¼	164¾	---	315
101¾ Jan. 8.	97⅞ Jan. 4.	101¼	101⅝	+ 1¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	99⅝	101¾	97⅞	101¼	71½	128,566
55 Jan. 8.	55 Jan. 8.	53	59	--	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	--	55	55	55	55	---	100
104½ Jan. 8.	102 Jan. 7.	104	104½	--	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	102	104½	102	104½	95	1,537
16¾ Jan. 8.	14¼ Jan. 4.	16	18½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	.....	--	15¼	16¼	14¼	16⅞	4⅝	38,425
36 Jan. 7.	35½ Jan. 7.	34½	38	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,157,000	.....	--	35½	38	35½	35½	---	300
9⅛ Jan. 6.	8½ Jan. 5.	8¾	9½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	--	8½	9¼	8½	9⅜	---	200
31½ Jan. 3.	30 Jan. 5.	30	32	--	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	3,883,750	.....	--	31½	31½	30	30	---	227
96½ Jan. 8.	92⅞ Jan. 4.	96⅛	96¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	48,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	94½	96½	92⅞	96¾	74¼	127,903
144 Jan. 8.	142¼ Jan. 3.	143⅝	145	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	142½	144	142½	144	131	1,168
123⅜ Jan. 8.	119½ Jan. 4.	122¾	123	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	121¼	123⅜	119½	123	103	10,906
164¾ Jan. 6.	163 Jan. 3.	164½	165	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	163	164¾	163	164¾	153	830
92 Jan. 8.	88 Jan. 5.	91¾	91⅞	+ 2	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	89¾	92	88	91¾	67	45,775
5½ Jan. 8.	4½ Jan. 3.	5⅜	5½	--	Chicago Term. Trans	13,000,000	.....	--	4½	5½	4½	5½	---	12,770
25⅞ Jan. 8.	22½ Jan. 3.	23	25⅛	--	Chicago Term. Trans. pf	17,000,000	.....	--	22½	25⅜	22½	25	---	14,837
35⅞ Jan. 8.	33⅞ Jan. 5.	35⅝	36	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	34⅜	35⅞	33⅞	35⅞	28½	4,433
80 Jan. 7.	80 Jan. 7.	80	85	--	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apl. 1, '97.	1¼	80	80	80	80	73¾	100
18⅝ Jan. 8.	15¼ Jan. 5.	18⅜	18⅝	--	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	--	15¼	18⅝	15¼	18½	---	25,997
49½ Jan. 7.	48 Jan. 6.	48½	49	--	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1	48	49½	48	49½	---	805
2½ Jan. 7.	2½ Jan. 7.	2	3	--	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	--	2½	2½	2½	2½	---	100
26⅝ Jan. 8.	23¾ Jan. 4.	26¼	28½	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	May, '93.	1¼	25	26⅞	23¾	26⅝	24¼	5,350
7 Jan. 7.	6 Jan. 3.	6⅞	7	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	2,500,000	.....	--	6¼	7	6	7	4⅜	2,200
6¼ Jan. 8.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	47,000,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼	18	1,117
19⅝ Jan. 8.	17 Jan. 7.	19	19¾	+ ⅞	Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	11,693,300	.....	--	17	19⅝	17	19⅝	---	350
181 Jan. 7.	176 Jan. 3.	179⅞	180	+ 3	Consolidated Gas	2,500,000	.....	--	178	181	176	180	140	7,699
32¼ Jan. 7.	31 Jan. 7.	30	32½	+ ¼	Consolidated Ice	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2½	32	32¼	31	32¼	---	500
89½ Jan. 4.	85 Jan. 7.	85	86	+ ½	Consolidated Ice pf	6,500,000	.....	--	89½	89½	85	86	---	820
114 Jan. 8.	111⅛ Jan. 3.	113⅛	114	+ 2¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	3,500,000	Aug. 14, '97.	6	112	114	111⅛	114	110⅞	1,592
156 Jan. 4.	155 Jan. 3.	155	156	+ 2¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	155	156	155	155½	157	3,887
47 Jan. 8.	46 Jan. 3.	46⅞	47	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '97.	1¾	48	47	46	47	42½	2,101
13 Jan. 6.	12⅜ Jan. 4.	13	13½	--	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	23,650,000	July 15, '97.	1	12⅝	13	12⅜	13	---	610
129 Jan. 3.	127½ Jan. 8.	127	129½	--	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	4,283,000	.....	--	129	129	127½	127½	103¾	320
15¼ Jan. 7.	14½ Jan. 5.	15¼	15½	+ ⅞	Erie	7,938,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	14⅝	15¼	14½	15¼	15½	1,847
39⅝ Jan. 7.	3⅛ Jan. 4.	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf	100,000,000	.....	--	37⅝	38⅝	37	38⅝	34½	7,800
20¼ Jan. 8.	20¼ Jan. 8.	20	20½	-- ¼	Erie 2d pf	30,000,000	.....	--	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19½	100
25 Jan. 7.	23 Jan. 7.	23	28	--	Evansville & Terre Haute	1,600,000	.....	--	23	25	23	24	---	500
20¼ Jan. 8.	19½ Jan. 3.	19½	20¾	+ 1¾	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	4,132,100	Aug., '93.	7½	19½	20¼	19¼	20¼	---	500
37¼ Jan. 8.	33½ Jan. 4.	36⅞	36⅞	+ 2⅝	**General Electric**	2,555,000	.....	--	34⅝	37¼	34⅝	37¼	21¼	47,140
*30 Jan. 7.	*30 Jan. 7.	30	40	--	Green Bay & Western	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	23	23	23	23	22	2,950
29½ Jan. 8.	28¼ Jan. 3.	29⅜	29½	+ ⅞	**Hawaiian Sugar**	2,500,000	.....	--	29	30	29	30¼	164	17
*320 Jan. 5.	*320 Jan. 5.	---	---	--	Harlem	10,000,000	.....	--	30	30	30	30	23	7,975
*46 Jan. 8.	*46 Jan. 8.	42½	---	--	Homestake	8,646,050	Jan. 3, '98.	4	28¾	30	28¾	30	---	833
107¼ Jan. 8.	102½ Jan. 5.	106¾	107	--	**Illinois Central**	18,650,600	Dec. 27, '97.	50c	320	320	320	320	88	700
48 Jan. 6.	48 Jan. 6.	48	49	+ 3¼	Illinois Steel Co	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	46	46	46	46	---	100
9¼ Jan. 8.	9¼ Jan. 8.	9¼	9½	-- ½	Iowa Central	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	103½	107¼	102½	107	40	10
35 Jan. 8.	33 Jan. 6.	33	34¾	--	Iowa Central pf	8,457,425	.....	--	48	48	48	48	107	500
21½ Jan. 8.	20 Jan. 5.	21½	22	+ 3	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	92¾	14,853
46 Jan. 7.	44 Jan. 3.	45⅜	46	+ 1¼	**Laclede Gas**	19,863,000	.....	--	33	35	33	35	32	230
93 Jan. 4.	93 Jan. 4.	92	93	+ 2½	Laclede Gas pf	7,500,000	.....	--	20¼	21½	20	21½	7¾	200
17½ Jan. 8.	16⅞ Jan. 7.	17⅜	18	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	44	46	44	45¾	25	420
72⅞ Jan. 8.	70½ Jan. 3.	72¾	73	--	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	.....	--	93	93	93	93	24¼	4,206
177 Jan. 8.	170¾ Jan. 4.	175½	176	--	Lake Shore	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	17	17½	16⅞	17½	---	6,611
*38½ Jan. 5.	*37 Jan. 7.	36	40	+ ⅝	Long Island	49,466,500	Aug. 2, '97.	3	70½	72⅞	70½	72⅞	---	100
57¼ Jan. 8.	54⅝ Jan. 5.	57	57⅛	--	Louisville & Nashville	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	170⅝	177	170⅝	177	68¾	430
114⅛ Jan. 8.	110 Jan. 4.	113¼	113¾	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Con**	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	--	38½	38½	37	37	55	1,680
133½ Jan. 6.	128½ Jan. 4.	132	132¾	+ 1¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 5, '98.	1	56½	57¼	54⅝	57	48⅝	4,872
6¼ Jan. 8.	6 Jan. 8.	6¼	7	+ 2½	Mexican Central	30,000,000	Oct., '97.	1¼	111⅜	114⅜	110	113⅝	87⅜	60
103¾ Jan. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	103½	---	--	Michigan Central	47,900,100	.....	--	130	132½	128½	132¼	---	30,135
7 Jan. 5.	7 Jan. 5.	6½	---	+ 2¾	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	18,738,000	Aug. 2, '97.	2	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	---	142,389
20⅝ Jan. 7.	25 Jan. 5.	25¾	26½	--	Minneapolis & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	--	100	103¾	100	103½	---	30,033
56⅝ Jan. 7.	56½ Jan. 6.	56	56¼	+ ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	6,000,000	.....	--	7	7	7	7	---	200
*58½ Jan. 3.	*58½ Jan. 3.	---	58	--	Minnesota Iron	4,000,000	July 15, '97.	1½	25½	26¾	25	26⅝	19	4,303
13 Jan. 8.	12¼ Jan. 5.	13	13¼	--	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	58½	58⅝	56½	56⅝	---	100
36⅜ Jan. 8.	33½ Jan. 5.	36½	36⅜	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	52,450,000	.....	--	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	---	1,200
35½ Jan. 8.	32¼ Jan. 4.	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	13,000,000	.....	--	12¼	13	12¼	13	13⅜	600
30¼ Jan. 6.	29 Jan. 5.	30	30½	+ ⅝	Mobile & Ohio	47,442,375	1891.	3	36¼	36¾	33½	36¾	29¾	50
*167½ Jan. 4.	*167½ Jan. 4.	169½	170½	--	Morris & Essex	5,320,600	.....	--	34	35½	32¾	34⅝	21¼	1,925
37⅞ Jan. 7.	35⅞ Jan. 5.	37⅜	37¾	-- ½	**National Lead Co**	15,000,000	July, '97.	3½	29	30¼	29	30¼	22	8,330
107¼ Jan. 7.	106 Jan. 3.	107	107½	+ 1¾	National Lead Co. pf	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '95.	1	167½	167½	167½	167½	164	47,140
18 Jan. 7.	17 Jan. 4.	17½	18½	+ 1	National Linseed Oil	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1	37¾	37¾	35⅞	37½	23	2,950
7½ Jan. 8.	7½ Jan. 8.	7½	8	--	New Central Coal	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '96.	1	106	107¼	106	107¼	88	17
98¼ Jan. 8.	94½ Jan. 4.	97½	98	+ 1⅝	New Jersey Central	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '94.	1	17¼	18	17	18	---	7,975
23 Jan. 6.	23 Jan. 6.	22	25	--	New York Air Brake	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	---	833
111¼ Jan. 8.	105⅝ Jan. 3.	110⅝	110⅝	+ 4¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '97.	1	96	98¼	94½	97⅝	102	700
189 Jan. 8.	184 Jan. 4.	180	190	+ 5⅞	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 31, '97.	2	23	23	23	23	---	100
13½ Jan. 7.	13 Jan. 3.	13½	13¾	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	--	106	111¼	105⅜	110½	94	10,865
37¾ Jan. 7.	35 Jan. 7.	37	37½	--	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	--	184	189	184	189	177¾	100
121 Jan. 4.	121 Jan. 4.	---	---	--	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	.....	--	13	13½	13	13¼	11⅞	48,887
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	9	10	-10	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	Oct., '97.	1¼	35	37¾	35	37¾	27	539
48¼ Jan. 8.	27¼ Jan. 7.	27½	27⅝	-- 5¾	N. Y., Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	1803.	2½	121	121	121	121	120	550
4⅞ Jan. 7.	47 Jan. 4.	47¾	48½	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	18	18	8	8	9⅝	800
22¼ Jan. 8.	4⅜ Jan. 3.	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅞	North American	39,733,600	.....	--	33⅜	34	27¼	27½	25	140
61½ Jan. 8.	20⅞ Jan. 3.	22⅛	22½	+ 1⅛	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	--	47	48¼	47	48	---	420
3¾ Jan. 4.	58 Jan. 5.	61¼	61⅜	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	.....	--	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	12,265
16½ Jan. 7.	3¼ Jan. 4.	3	4½	--	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	21½	22¼	20¼	22¼	13½	3,064
20½ Jan. 8.	15⅞ Jan. 3.	16⅜	16½	+ 1	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	.....	--	59½	61½	58	61⅜	32⅛	1,529
37¼ Jan. 7.	19 Jan. 3.	20½	20¾	+ 2	Oregon Improvement, 4th in. pd	7,000,000	.....	--	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	10	20,648
68½ Jan. 5.	35½ Jan. 7.	36	38	+ 2	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	Aug. 1, '90.	--	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½	15	57,907
20¾ Jan. 7.	68 Jan. 3.	69	70	-- ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	13,651,500	.....	--	19	20½	19	20½	---	100
31⅝ Jan. 7.	19¾ Jan. 3.	20¼	21	+ 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	Jan. 3, '98.	1	35½	37¼	35½	37¼	39	9,235
117 Jan. 8.	20¾ Jan. 3.	31⅜	31½	+ 1⅝	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	.....	--	68	68⅝	68	68	---	2,165
⅞ Jan. 7.	114¼ Jan. 4.	116¾	117	+ 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Dec. 1, '97.	1	19⅜	20¾	19⅜	20¼	---	550
97⅞ Jan. 7.	⅞ Jan. 7.	⅞	1	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	28¾	31⅞	28¾	31⅜	24	473
41 Jan. 3.	95 Jan. 4.	96¼	96½	--	People's Gas of Chicago	25,000,000	.....	--	115	117	114¼	116⅝	---	2,712
68½ Jan. 4.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	39½	40	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	---	12,315
*170 Jan. 5.	*169 Jan. 5.	65½	68	+ ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	.....	--	96¾	97⅜	95	96½	2½	16,407
174¼ Jan. 8.	173 Jan. 4.	168½	174¼	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 27, '96.	2	39¼	41	38⅞	40	---	100
23⅜ Jan. 6.	21⅝ Jan. 5.	175	175	+ 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¼	68	68½	68½	68½	12¾	50,705
53 Jan. 7.	49½ Jan. 4.	23	23¼	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	170	170	169	169	---	11,938
29 Jan. 6.	27 Jan. 4.	52	52½	-- ½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	--	173	174¼	173	174¼	168	2,210
61¼ Jan. 8.	60 Jan. 4.	28¼	28½	+ ¾	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	--	22¼	23⅝	21⅝	23	134½	60
*123 Jan. 4.	*122 Jan. 3.	60½	62½	--	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	.....	--	51	53	49½	52	---	1,242
8 Jan. 7.	8 Jan. 7.	121	122½	--	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	¾	27½	29	27	27½	---	21,520
51 Jan. 7.	50 Jan. 5.	7½	8	--	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,690,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	60	61¼	60	61¼	---	30,532
20 Jan. 7.	18¾ Jan. 5.	50½	51	--	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,000	.....	--	122	123	122	123	---	5,620
7¾ Jan. 8.	7½ Jan. 5.	19¼	19¾	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	8	8	8	8	118	515
58 Jan. 8.	56½ Jan. 3.	7¾	8	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000,000	.....	--	50	51	50	51	---	73
27¼ Jan. 7.	26 Jan. 4.	57½	57⅞	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	.....	--	19	20	19	20	---	115
25 Jan. 8.	20½ Jan. 6.	27¼	27½	+ 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾	---	1,275
*123 Jan. 6.	*121½ Jan. 6.	25	27½	--	St. Paul & Duluth	4,690,207	.....	--	56½	58	56½	58	5	2,153
77⅞ Jan. 7.	75 Jan. 5.	121	124	--	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	.....	--	26¼	27¼	26¼	27¼	35	1,473
*151½ Jan. 4.	*148 Jan. 5.	77¾	78	--	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	21	25	20½	25	13	2,543
21¼ Jan. 8.	20¼ Jan. 4.	148	152	--	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Feb. 20, '97.	2	121½	122	121½	122	21	3,508
9¼ Jan. 6.	8¾ Jan. 4.	21	21¼	--	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	Aug. 20, '97.	3½	77⅛	77⅞	73	77¾	115¼	1,010
32⅜ Jan. 7.	29¾ Jan. 4.	9	9¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway	120,000,000	.....	--	151½	151½	148	148	48½	93
4 Jan. 8.	3¼ Jan. 3.	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf	54,300,000	Jan. 4, '97.	1	20½	21¼	20¼	21¼	133	4,170
27⅜ Jan. 8.	25¼ Jan. 4.	4	4½	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	--	9½	9⅞	8⅝	9¼	14½	14
11¾ Jan. 7.	10¾ Jan. 5.	27¼	27½	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	1887.	1	31½	32⅝	29⅜	32¾	9¾	1,970
6¼ Jan. 8.	5¼ Jan. 8.	11⅝	11⅞	+ 1⅛	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	.....	--	3½	4	3¼	4	26⅜	4,940
169¾ Jan. 7.	164 Jan. 5.	6	6½	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific Land Tr	10,000,000	Nov. 20, '97.	2	26¾	27⅜	25½	27¼	26⅜	13,025
29 Jan. 7.	25½ Jan. 3.	169	170	+ 4	Third Avenue	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	--	11	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	9¼	750
9⅞ Jan. 8.	6¾ Jan. 5.	28⅝	28⅞	+ 2⅞	**Union Pacific**, all in. paid	20,380,182	.....	--	5⅝	6¼	5¾	6¼	---	14,885
40 Jan. 5.	40 Jan. 5.	9⅛	9½	+ 2⅜	Un. Pac., Den. & Gulf, trust receipts	10,000,000	Nov., '97.	1½	165	169¾	164	169	---	4,770
7 Jan. 6.	6⅞ Jan. 4.	41	45	--	United States Express	61,560,900	.....	--	25¾	29	25½	28⅝	---	350
65⅝ Jan. 8.	6⅞ Jan. 4.	7	7¼

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Jan. 8, $17,360,900

	Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	108¼	108¼	108	108	3
American Tobacco scrip	79¾	80	79	79	49½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	82½	83¼	82	83¼	49
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	89¾	90½	89¾	90¼	746
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	58½	59¼	57⅞	59¼	930
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	95	95¼	95	95¼	7
Atlantic & Pacific inc	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞	85
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	85½	86	85½	86	18
Boston United Gas T. R. s. f. 5s	91	91	91	91	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	83	84	83	84	22
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94½	95½	94	95½	432
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¼	113	112¼	113	50
Buffalo & Erie new 7s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. trust 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	109¾	110¾	47
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	108⅞	109	6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	44	44½	44	44½	29
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	210
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92½	92½	91	91¼	110
Cent. of Georgia, Macon & Nor. div. 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	110¼	112	110	112	88
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	110¾	111	110	111	22
Central New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1890	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	15
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82¼	82⅞	81⅞	82¾	432
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	114¾	114¾	114	114½	30
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s, registered	113	113	113	113	8
Chesapeake & Ohio purchase money fund	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅛	32
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	120	120	120	120	13
Chesapeake & Ohio, Rich. & All. 1st cn. 4s	104	104¼	103⅞	104	24
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	110	110¼	110	110¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111½	60½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	107½	106	107½	34
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	98⅝	99¼	98½	99	94
Chicago Bur. & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	101¼	101½	101½	101½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	14
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	101½	102	101½	102	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, regis	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago & East. Illinois Consol. 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112	112¼	112	112	20
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	5
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	84	85⅝	83¾	85¼	709
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136⅓	136⅓	136⅓	136⅓	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	46½	49½	46½	49½	791
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div.	89	89	89	89	5
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refund. 5s	82¼	83½	82	83¼	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refund. 6s	97	97½	97	97½	3
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. Consol. 7s	135	135	135	135	2
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	95	95	95	95	1
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, tr. r.	64½	66¼	64½	66¼	102
Colorado Midland consol. 4s, all in, paid	19½	21¼	19½	21¼	141
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd	74	74	74	74	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	81	82¼	81	82½	49
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121½	122	121½	122	36
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	6
Commercial Cable 4s	104	105	104	105	6
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	2
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89¾	90	89⅛	90	84
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	104	104¾	104	104¾	80
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	35
Edison Electric Ill. o' N. Y. cons. 5s	115½	117	115½	117	7
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Erie 1st extended 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
Erie general lien 3-4s	70¼	71⅞	70½	71⅞	120
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91⅝	90¾	91½	190
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	114	115¼	113½	115¼	44
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	83	83	83	83	15
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	89½	89¾	89¼	89¾	15
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	70¼	73	70¼	73	58
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	54½	55	54½	55	42
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	89¼	90	89¼	90	44
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	92	93	92	93	25
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
General Electric debenture 5s	100¼	100¾	100¼	110½	15
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	9
Houston & Texas general 4s	78¼	79½	78¼	79½	41
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	88	88	88	88	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99	99½	99	99½	37
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79	79	79	79	5
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	71	71	71	71	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	78¼	80	78¼	79⅝	134
Kansas Pacific consol gold 6s, tr. rects	85	90¼	84½	90	180
Kings County Elevated 1st	46	50	46	50	5
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86⅛	87	85⅞	87	223
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63	64½	63	64⅞	203
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	81½	82	81½	82	13
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103	103⅜	7
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	119	119	119	119	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	3
Lake Shore 3½s	104¾	105	104¾	105	31
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	90	90	90	90	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	100¼	102	100	102	43
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122¼	122	121¾	122¼	48
Louisville, Evansv. & St. L. consol. 5s, t. r.	32	32	32	32	8
Louisiana & Missouri River 5s	110⅛	111	110⅛	111	5
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile, 1st	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	3
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlan. 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	2
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	85⅝	86	85½	86	78
Louis. & Nash. So. & No. Alabama 5s, gtd.	96½	96½	96¼	96⅝	5
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95¼	95¾	95¼	95⅝	87
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	18
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	115⅝	113½	115¾	229
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	17
Michigan Central Mtg. 4s, registered	108	108	108	108	1
Midland of N. J. 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	136½	136½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	106⅝	106¼	106¼	16
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	94	95	94	95	37
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	67½	70	67½	70	30
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	94	96	94	96	51
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121	122	121	122	8
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	77⅜	79	77	78¼	192
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	144	144	144	144	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con. 5s	103¼	103½	103	103½	7
New York Central extended 4s	103½	104	103½	104	2
New York Central deb. 4s, registered	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
New York Central 1st 7s coupon	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107	125
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s consol. deb. certs	145	145	145	145	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs., small	145	145	145	145	1
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	97⅝	98	97⅛	98	17
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	108	108½	108	108	9
New York, Susquehanna & Western 2d	84⅜	85	84¾	85	10
N. Y., Sus. & West, refunding 5s	103	106¼	103	106¼	30
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	87	92¾	87	92¾	800
Norfolk & Western Improvement 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79¼	80	79	80	74½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100⅛	100½	100½	100¼	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	60⅜	61¾	60¾	61¾	634
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	116	117	116	117	22
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	95	96¾	95	96⅝	635½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	95⅛	95½	95⅛	95½	3
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	104	105½	104	105½	100
Northern Railway of California 5s	100	101	100	101	3
Northwestern Sinking Fund 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	6
Northwest consol 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	3
Northwest sinking fund 5s, 1900	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	30
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	1
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	106	106	106	106	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Ohio & Mississippi Consol. 7s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	4
Omaha Southern gen. mtg 4s	10½	11½	10½	11¼	10
Oregon & California 1st 5s	75	75	75	75	2
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 4th in. paid	46¼	48½	46¼	48½	45
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	124⅝	124	124½	50
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	96¾	97⅝	96¼	97⅝	105¼
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	39	44	39	44	58
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	58	60¼	58	60¼	113½
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	93½	94¾	93¾	94¾	213
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	112¾	113½	112¾	113½	32
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	20
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	116½	117	116½	117	2
People's Gas, Chic., 2d gtd. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76	76	76	1
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	140	14[illegible]	140	[illegible]	19
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1

	Week end'n; Jan. 8, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pitsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107	11
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	77½	78	77	77	21
Reading general 4s	83⅝	84½	83½	84¼	444
Richmond & Danville 6s	122	122	122	122	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	81⅞	83⅞	81⅞	83½	244
Rock Island 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	262
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	75
Rock Island debenture 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	52
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	122	122¾	122	122¾	3
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	25½
St. L. & I. Mountain, Arkansas Bch., ext. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	88	88¾	88	88¾	135
St. L., Kan. & N. St. Charles Bridge 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	3
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74	75	74	75	78
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103¾	100
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	116½	117¼	116½	117	58
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115	115	115	115	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	115	115	115	115	14
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	95	95	93	93	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	72½	72½	72	72½	5
St. Paul 1st, Fargo & Southern assumed 6s	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	1
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	11
St. Paul 1st, Mineral Pt. Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	20
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118⅞	23
St. Paul consol. 7s	138½	139½	138	139½	63
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
St. Paul 1st 8s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
St. Paul, 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	115¼	116	115¼	116	10
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Extension 7s	139¼	140½	139¼	140½	7
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Div. 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	3
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	119	119½	119	119½	9
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	128	128	128	128	1
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	2
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	8
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	115
Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, 1st ass't pd.	42	45	42	45	17
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	93¼	93½	92½	93½	51
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95	96	95	96	21
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	100¼	103	100¼	103	44
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	105½	106	105½	106	34
Southern Railway 5s	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	92¾	195
Standard Rope & Twine inc. 5s	11¾	13½	11¾	13½	22
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57	61½	57	61½	22
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	3
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	20
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	84	85	84	85	4
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	97¾	100	97¾	99¾	143
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	28½	30	28	29¾	410
Third Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	4
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City 1st 5s, t. r.	89	89	88	89	13
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	2
Union Elevated 1st 6s, tr. rects	83½	84¾	83	84½	48
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	113¾	115⅛	113¾	115⅛	6
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	43	45	43	45	65
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	116½	117	116½	117	21
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	113½	116½	113½	116½	3
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1898	103	103	103	103	2
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1898, ex mat. coupon	115	118½	115	118	67
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1899, ex mat. coupon	116½	119½	116½	119¾	8
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	112	115⅞	111⅞	115⅞	1,729
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects.	49	52¼	48½	52	314
United States Leather 6s	114¾	115	114¾	115	6
Wabash Debenture, Series B	28	28	28	28	10
Wabash 1st 5s	107¾	108¾	107⅞	108	402
Wabash 2d 5s	80⅞	82	80¼	81½	115
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	99	99½	99	99½	7
West Shore gtd. 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	78
West Shore gtd. 4s registered	100	100¼	108½	109¼	67½
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	106¼	106¾	106	106	2
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	48	48	48	48	3
Western New York & Penn. income	10	10	10	10	1
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Western Pacific 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Western Union collateral trust 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	22
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	93¼	98	93¼	97½	166
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	33¾	34	33½	34	27

Total sales $17,162,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	113	112¾	113	36
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	19
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	128½	128½	128½	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	129⅝	128½	129⅝	30
United States 5s, registered	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	50
United States 5s, coupon	114½	114½	114	114	55

Total sales $195,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.

North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	88	88	88	*2

Total sales $3,200

Grand total $17,360,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	Jan. 6	112⅝	Jan. 5	113	Jan. 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Jan. 6	113⅝	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	Jan. 5	128½	Jan. 5	128½	Jan. 5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 7	128½	Jan. 5	129⅝	Jan. 7
United States 5s, 1904, registered	114⅞	Jan. 6	114⅞	Jan. 6	114⅞	Jan. 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	114½	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 4

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¼	Nov. 20	Tennessee Settlement 3s	92	Dec. 27
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	Virginia funded debt	69½	Dec. 30
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	Vir. deferred 6s, t. r.	3½	June 22
Louisiana consol. 4s	100	Nov. 18	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4	U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	107¾	April 7
North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20			

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
American Exchange	170	Jan. 6	170	Jan. 6	170	Jan. 6
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4

Last sales in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
America	350	Nov. 11	Mechanics'	195	Nov. 19
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Metropolis	475	April 21
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	New York	240	Dec. 6
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York County	800	March 23
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	Ninth National	92	Dec. 15
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	North America	136	Nov. 4
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Park	292	Sept. 10
Columbia	170	May 10	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	Republic	150	Aug. 17
Corn Exchange	295	Nov. 18	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	Shoe & Leather	98½	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 20	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 10	Third National	85	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Tradesmen's	102	Dec. 7
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23	West Side	200	Oct. 7
Manhattan	230	Nov. 13	Western National	121	Oct. 19
Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 8			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd.g.,1928	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		90 Dec 11,97	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	83¼ Jan	8	82 Jan	5	83¼ Jan 8	82	83
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	90½ Jan	8	89¾ Jan	3	90½ Jan 8	90	90⅝
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	59¼ Jan	8	57⅝ Jan	3	59¼ Jan 8	58⅞	59
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞ Jan	7	¾ Jan	7	¾ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		82½ Feb '96	85	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	95¼ Jan	6	95 Jan	5	95¼ Jan 8	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109⅝ Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	.. ....	.. ....	¾		78 Dec 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered	.. ....	.. ....	¾		78 Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		73 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 May 1,97	94	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		80 No 23, 97	79½	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105½ Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd.g. 4½s,1990	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		99 No 19, 97	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		90 Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		47⅞ Nov., '95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		11 Feb., '96	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104¼ July, '92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con.g. 4½s,1930	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		97½ No 12, 97	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102½ Nov., '96	..	..
Do., coupon off	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		80 No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Conellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		103½ Oct 8, 97	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Sep 13,97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	84 Jan	6	83 Jan	5	84 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		43 Jne 10,97	..	..
Sea.& B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		70½ Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	84¾ Jan	8	83 Jan	6	84½ Jan 8	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95½ Jan	7	94 Jan	4	95¼ Jan 8	..	95½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		74 Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 Dec 31,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		126½ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		122 Dec 13,97	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108 Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 Feb., '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106⅝ Dec 21,97	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s,1934	107⅝ Jan	6	107⅜ Jan	6	107⅜ Jan 6	107⅜	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		140 Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s,1920	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105 Jan	4	105 Jan	4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	110¼ Jan	3	109¾ Jan	6	110¼ Jan 8	110	110¼
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109 Jan	4	108⅞ Jan	5	109 Jan 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR.& Bkg.Co. of Ga. col.g.5s,1937	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		91½ Dec 13,97	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118½ Jan	5	118½ Jan	5	118½ Jan 5	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	91½ Jan	6	91 Jan	5	91¼ Jan 8	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½ Jan	6	44 Jan	3	44½ Jan 7	..	44½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼ Jan	6	15¼ Jan	6	15¼ Jan 6	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		8⅜ Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div.1st g.5s,1946	92 Jan	6	92 Jan	6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		95¼ Jly 15,97	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅜ Jan	4	104⅜ Jan	4	104⅜ Jan 8	104¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113⅞ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 Mar 23,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	112 Jan	8	110 Jan	4	112 Jan 8	111½	..
Do., do., registered	111 Jan	8	110 Jan	6	111 Jan 8	110	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	102 Jan	7	100 Jan	3	102 Jan 7	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	90 Jan	5	90 Jan	5	90 Jan 5	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116 Dec 29,97	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104 No 13, 97	..	..
Central Pacific g. 6s, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102⅝ Dec 18,97	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 Dec 10,97	101	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102¼ Jne 10,97	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs.deposit E,1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100½ Dec 29,97	101½	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101¼ Dec 14,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		84½ Sept., '96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100½ Dec 27,97	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101½ Dec 6, 97	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101¼ Jan	3	101¼ Jan	3	101¼ Jan 3	101	101¼
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		98 Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	101 Jan	8	100 Jan	6	101 Jan 8	98	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		30 No 30, 97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼ Jan	7	101¼ Jan	7	101¼ Jan 7	101	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120 Jan	7	120 Jan	7	120 Jan 7	119	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		119 Dec 21,97	119½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	114¾ Jan	3	114 Jan	6	114½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	113 Jan	3	113 Jan	3	113 Jan 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	82⅞ Jan	6	81⅞ Jan	3	82⅜ Jan 8	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	104¼ Jan	3	103⅞ Jan	7	104 Jan 7	..	104½
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		95¾ Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		98 No 22, 97	..	..
Eliz.,Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	102 Jan	6	102 Jan	6	102 Jan 7	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112 Dec 9, 97	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111 Jan	7	110½ Jan	3	111 Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ No 18, 97	..	..
St.L.,Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104¾ Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105½ Oct., '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼ Jan	5	110 Jan	4	110¼ Jan 7	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	115½ Jan	7	115¼ Jan	8	115¼ Jan 8	115¼	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		103¾ Dec 21,97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	107½ Jan	7	106 Jan	3	107½ Jan 8	107	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	111½ Jan	8	110⅝ Jan	4	111½ Jan 8	..	..
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	102 Jan	7	102 Jan	7	102 Jan 7	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s 1922	101½ Jan	7	101½ Jan	7	101½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		93¾ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	99¼ Jan	6	98½ Jan	4	99 Jan 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		91 Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	122¼ Jan	8	122⅛ Jan	3	122¼ Jan 8	..	122½
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s,1907	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Apr 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130 Jan	3	130 Jan	3	130 Jan 3	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	102 Jan	4	101½ Jan	4	102 Jan 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	101 Jan	4	101 Jan	4	101 Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100¼ Dec 15,97	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Dec 18,97	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	83½ Jan	6	83½ Jan	6	83½ Jan 6	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	97½ Jan	8	97 Jan	7	97½ Jan 8	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D., 1898	103¼		103¼		103½	..	..
Do., 2d 7 3-10s. P. D.	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		140 Oct 21, 97	139	..
Do., 1st 7s, 8 gold, R. D., 1902	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		141 Dec 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½ Jan	3	137½ Jan	3	137½ Jan 3	139	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		140 Dec 1, 97	139	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	139½ Jan	6	138 Jan	4	139½ Jan 8	139	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	140½ Jan	8	139½ Jan	5	140⅝ Jan 8	140	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		121¼ Dec 18,97	118	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		111¼ Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	118½ Jan	4	118¼ Jan	8	118⅜ Jan 8	118	118¼
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		135 Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	119¼ Jan	8	119 Jan	5	119½ Jan 8	119	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	116 Jan	6	115¾ Jan	6	116 Jan 6	119	119⅝
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	114½ Jan	5	114½ Jan	5	114½ Jan 5	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	107 Jan	5	107 Jan	5	107 Jan 5	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		117 Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	114½ Jan	5	114½ Jan	5	114¼ Jan 5	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127⅛ Jan	5	127⅛ Jan	5	127¼ Jan 5	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106½ Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Dec 21, 97	..	..
Mil. &Northern 1st, main line 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		122 Dec 21, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		122 Dec 27, 97	121	124
Chicago & Northwestern con 7s, 1915	144½ Jan	5	144½ Jan	5	144½ Jan 8	..	146
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116⅝ Jan	6	116⅝ Jan	6	116⅜ Jan 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	116⅜ Jan	3	116⅜ Jan	3	116⅜ Jan 3	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	116¾ Jan	7	116¾ Jan	7	116⅝ Jan 7	..	117
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		117½ Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¼ Jan	5	111¼ Jan	5	111¼ Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109½ Dec 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117¼ Jan	6	117¼ Jan	5	117¼ Jan 6	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109⅝ Dec 30, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108¾ Jy 13, 97	..	..
Do., debture 5s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Dec 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114½ Au 28, 97	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105⅜ Dc 6, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ No 28, 96	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	101½ Jan	3	101½ Jan	3	101½ Jan 3	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108 Jan, '96	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 Oc 4, 97	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		Sp 30, 97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137 Jan	6	136½ Jan	6	136¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105½ Fb 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		118 Dc 10, 97	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		131½ Au 30,97	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		134 Jy 22, 97	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¼ Jy 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		134⅜ Dc 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		132½ No 22, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	105¼ Jan	6	105¼ Jan	6	105¼ Jan 8	105¼	..
Do., do., registered	105¼ Jan	7	105¼ Jan	8	105⅛ Jan 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	106⅞ Jan	6	106⅝ Jan	6	106⅝ Jan 6	106⅞	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		85 Oc 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		68⅛ Dc 9, 97	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		83 Mr 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107 Dc 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	136½ Jan	8	136½ Jan	8	136¾ Jan 8	136	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		130 Dc 2, 97	131¾	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132 Jan	6	132 Jan	6	132 Jan 6	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	85⅝ Jan	8	83¾ Jan	4	85¼ Jan 8	..	..
Chi.Term.Trans.U.S.Tr.Co.ctfs.of prop.	49½ Jan	8	46½ Jan	3	49½ Jan 8	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Ju 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120 Dc 17, 97	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		98½ Nov, '93	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		119 Oc 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		103½ Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111 Jan	7	111 Jan	7	111 Jan 7	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105⅝ Apr, '96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts.for 1st 5s,1917	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		71 Dc 29, 97	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		84 Oc 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	89 Jan	8	89 Jan	8	89 Jan 8	..	..
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		96 Dc 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		93¾ Dc 16, 97	..	..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		87 Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		87½ Dc 28, 97	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g.4s,1991	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		88½ No 23, 97	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100½ No 23, 97	..	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 Nov., '94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g.5s,1928	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114 Oc 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107¼ Fb 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	76 Jan	5	76 Jan	5	76 Jan 5	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		21 Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 Dc 24, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	135 Jan	5	135 Jan	5	135 Jan 5	130	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		128 No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ Dc 16, 97	110½	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con.g.5s,1933	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		103 Au 27, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120¾ July, '96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co.cts.1st g.6s,asstd,1936	66½ Jan	7	64½ Jan	5	66¾ Jan 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd,all in.paid.	21¼ Jan	7	19½ Jan	7	21¼ Jan 7	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con.g.5s,1931	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		68½ My 15,97	..	..
Do., gen. gold 6s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		.. ..	52	..
Do., gen. lien 4s, 1996	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		.. ..	30	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid	74 Jan	7	74 Jan	7	74 Jan 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		52 No 6, '97	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		128 Apr 9, 97	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼		125¼		125¼	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144 Jan	4	144 Jan	4	144 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		142 Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		138 July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½ Jan	5	138½ Jan	5	138½ Jan 5	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		118½ No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112 May, '96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		147½ Au 31, 97	143	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		143 May 4,97	..	..
Aib. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		125 Dec 20,97	..	127½
Do., g. 6s, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116¾ No 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		148¾ Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		143 No 18, 97	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	90 Jan	6	89¼ Jan	4	90 Jan 8	89¾	90½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108½ Dec 16,97	108	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	85½ Jan	3	85½ Jan	3	85½ Jan 3	85	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97 Jan	6	97 Jan	6	97 Jan 6	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,SerA,1911	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		17⅞ Dec 18,97	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	104¾ Jan	6	104 Jan	3	104¾ Jan 6	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106¼ Dec 27,97	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	112½ Jan	4	112½ Jan	4	112¼ Jan 4	112	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116½ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112⅝ No 12, 97	112	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120½ Oct 29,97	117	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105¾ Oct 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		145½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		140 Dec 2, 97	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		137½ Dec 20,97	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		141 Sep 10,97	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Dec 27,97	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112¼ Jan	6	112 Jan	6	112 Jan 6	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		72 Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		65½ Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds,1996	91¾ Jan	7	90⅞ Jan	4	91½ Jan 8	91¼	91½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	71⅝ Jan	8	70½ Jan	3	71¾ Jan 8	71½	71⅝
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		65 No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114 Dec 24,97	110	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		76 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 May, '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 Sept., '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		90 Dec., '95	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	115¼ Jan	7	113½ Jan	4	115¼ Jan 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	89¾ Jan	7	89¼ Jan	7	89¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	83 Jan	5	83 Jan	5	83 Jan 5	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s,1918	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		103 Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	120½ Dec 28,97	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.	122	Jan 7	121½	Jan 3	122 Jan 7	122	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	122¼	Jan 8	121¾	Jan 7	122¼ Jan 8	122	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911.	..	....	..	....	66 Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	39 April, '99	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942.	..	....	..	....	69 Mr 10, 97	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., '96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917.	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917.	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902.	114¾	Jan 4	114¼	Jan 4	114¾ Jan 4	114½	115
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902.	..	....	..	....	106 Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909.	..	....	..	....	120 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	127½ Dec 11,97	122	127
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	121 Dec 6, 97	122	..
Do., 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	105½ Jne 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108 Jan 7	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22, 97	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.	106⅝	Jan 6	106¼	Jan 7	106¼ Jan 7	106¼	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909.	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, '96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	121½ Au 31, 97	122	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990.	87	Jan 7	85⅞	Jan 4	86⅝ Jan 7	..	87¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990.	64	Jan 7	63	Jan 3	64 Jan 7	..	64¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.	..	....	..	....	82 Dec 4, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	82	Jan 7	81½	Jan 3	82 Jan 7	..	..
Kansas City & Pacific 1st g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 4	71	Jan 4	71 Jan 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940.	80	Jan 8	80	Jan 8	80 Jan 8	..	..
Mo., K. & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Jan 8	94	Jan 5	95 Jan 8	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920.	96	Jan 8	94	Jan 3	96 Jan 8	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906.	107¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 6	107¼ Jan 6	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917.	..	....	..	....	71½ Dc 10, 97	..	..
Do., 1st collateral g. 5s, 1920.	70	Jan 6	67½	Jan 6	70 Jan 6	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938.	104½	Jan 3	104½	Jan 3	104½ Jan 3	105	106½
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	109 Dc 30, 97	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947.	110¼	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 7	110¼ Jan 7	..	..
Do., Arkans. Branch ext. g. 5s, 1935.	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 3	106⅞ Jan 3	106½	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g.5s,1931.	88¾	Jan 8	88	Jan 3	88¾ Jan 8	88¾	89
Do., gen. con. stampd. gtd.g.5s,1931.	..	....	..	....	85 Oc 16, 97	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.	122	Jan 5	121	Jan 5	122 Jan 5	122	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938.	79	Jan 8	77	Jan 5	78¼ Jan 8	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	84 Apr, '98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	133½ Dc 17, 97	129	131½
Do., 2d 6s, 1901.	..	....	..	....	105⅜ Dc 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	103½	Jan 7	103	Jan 6	103½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917.	..	....	..	....	108 Mar, '96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug, '94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903.	116½	Jan 3	116¼	Jan 3	116⅝ Jan 3	115½	116½
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	119 Dc 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904.	..	....	..	....	110½ Dc 20, 97	110¼	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904.	..	....	..	....	109⅛ Sp 24, 97	110¼	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905.	..	....	..	....	103¼ Dc 30, 97	103¼	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103½ Oc 19, 97	103¼	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905.	104	Jan 6	103¼	Jan 3	104 Jan 6	103¼	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd. 2361.	109¼	Jan 7	109	Jan 4	109½ Jan 8	103¼	..
Do., registered	109¼	Jan 7	108½	Jan 5	109¼ Jan 8	109¼	109⅝
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, -936.	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	109	109½
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940.	..	....	..	....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	108⅞ Dc 13, 97	103¼	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	109 Dc 31, 97	109	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.	..	....	..	....	103 My 7, 97	105	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s,1922.	122¼	Jan 6	122	Jan 3	122¼ Jan 6	..	..
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918.	..	....	..	....	105 Jan, '97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	110 Oct, '94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991.	..	....	..	....	100 Mar, '96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	122½ Sp 24, 97	..	..
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937.	107¼	Jan 7	106⅝	Jan 3	107 Jan 8	106⅞	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903.	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000.	145	Jan 3	145	Jan 3	145 Jan 3	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100.	145	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	145 Jan 6	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918.	..	....	..	....	115½ Oct, '96	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	123 Jne 16,97	..	120
Do., 1st 6s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	114 My 27,97	..	114½
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939.	108½	Jan 6	108	Jan 8	108 Jan 8	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992.	98	Jan 7	97⅛	Jan 7	98 Jan 7	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	106¼	Jan 8	103	Jan 6	106¼ Jan 8	107¼	108
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	85	Jan 7	84¾	Jan 6	85 Jan 7	88	92
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	92¾	Jan 8	87	Jan 6	92¾ Jan 8	92¼	93
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	109½ Dc 27, 97	110½	113
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.	98	Jan 8	93¼	Jan 3	97½ Jan 8	96½	99
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 4	121	Jan 4	121 Jan 4	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	117	Jan 7	116	Jan 3	117 Jan 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116¾	Jan 3	116¾	Jan 3	116¾ Jan 3	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	128 Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates.	..	....	..	....	126 Nov 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997.	96¾	Jan 8	95	....	96⅝ Jan 8	..	..
Do., registered	95⅛	Jan 3	95½	Jan 3	95½ Jan 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047.	61⅜	Jan 8	60⅜	Jan 4	61⅜ Jan 8	61⅛	61⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	105½	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105½ Jan 8	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941.	..	....	..	....	108 Jne 26,97	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	123⅜ Dec 27,97	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	120⅜ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improvement & ext. g. 6s, 1934.	117¾	Jan 4	117¾	Jan 4	117¾ Jan 4	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989.	83½	Jan 7	83½	Jan 7	83½ Jan 7	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996.	80	Jan 8	79	Jan 4	80 Jan 8	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920.	..	....	..	....	94 April, '96	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., '87	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	103 No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898.	106⅜	Jan 8	106⅜	Jan 8	106⅜ Jan 8	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911.	..	....	..	....	121 Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	106	Jan 7	106	Jan 7	106 Jan 7	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108 April, '92	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936.	..	....	..	....	105 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	85 Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	80 No 19, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921.	11½	Jan 8	10½	Jan 7	11½ Jan 8	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs.	..	....	..	....	8¼ Apr 22,97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901.	82	Jan 3	82	Jan 3	82 Jan 3	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. ctfs of deposit.	103½	Jan 5	103½	Jan 5	103½ Jan 5	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	40 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., Tr. Co reor. ctfs, 4th in pd.	48¼	Jan 8	46¼	Jan 7	48¼ Jan 8	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909.	113½	Jan 8	112⅜	Jan 3	113½ Jan 8	113	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946.	94⅜	Jan 8	93⅜	Jan 4	94⅜ Jan 8	94½	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124⅜	Jan 6	124	Jan 3	124¼ Jan 6	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.	..	....	..	....	120 Dc 13, 97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926.	..	....	..	....	102 My 24 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	97⅜	Jan 8	96½	Jan 3	97½ Jan 8	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A. 5s, 1946.	60⅛	Jan 8	58	Jan 5	60⅛ Jan 8	60	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust.	44	Jan 7	39	Jan 4	44 Jan 7	43¼	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec, 96	..	..
enn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.	113¾	Jan 4	113½	Jan 4	113¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	112½ Dc 21 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A.	111⅝	Jan 4	111⅜	Jan 4	111⅝ Jan 4	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942.	..	....	..	....	111⅜ Dc 27 97	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942.	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 17 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945.	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	111¼ July 2 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 23 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.	..	....	..	....	142 No 16 97	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912.	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912.	..	....	..	....	126 Aug, '96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	110½ July 8 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900.	..	....	..	....	110½ July 8 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.	..	....	..	....	113½ April, '96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	101 Nov 9 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	100 No 25,96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942.	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923.	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944.	..	....	..	....	114¼ Oc 22, 97	..	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	103½ No 18, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. Certfs.	..	....	..	....	98 Dc 3, 97	..	100½
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100 Dc 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs.	..	....	..	....	95¾ No 20, 97	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926.	..	....	..	....	14½ Dc 30, 97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921.	..	....	..	....	112½ Mar 8,97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	85 No 24, 97	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	108½ Apr, '93	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	124 Mar, '96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928.	..	....	..	....	114 Mar, '93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	117 Mar, '89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	95½ Apr, '95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940.	107	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 3	107 Jan 6	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	78	Jan 4	77	Jan 7	77 Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941.	..	....	..	....	33½ Mar 1,97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1907.	84½	Jan 7	83½	Jan 4	84¼ Jan 8	84¼	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	83⅞	Jan 8	81⅛	Jan 3	83¼ Jan 8	..	..
Rio Grande Junc 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	90 Oc 21,97	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	63½ Ja 15,97	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947.	70	Jan 5	70	Jan 5	70 Jan 5	71	71½
St. L.,A.& T.H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914.	..	....	..	....	105 Dc 28,97	105	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 22, 96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917.	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	90 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	72½ Feb, '93	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s,Class A,1906.	..	....	..	....	114½ Dc 24,97	..	..
Do. 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906.	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115 Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906.	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115 Jan 6	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919.	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, '96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931.	117¼	Jan 7	116¼	Jan 3	117 Jan 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931.	105⅞	Jan 7	105¾	Jan 3	105⅞ Jan 7	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987.	95	Jan 6	93	Jan 7	93 Jan 7	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	75	Jan 8	74	Jan 7	75 Jan 8	..	..
St. Louis Southw. 1st 4s, bd. ctfs.1989.	72½	Jan 3	72	Jan 4	72 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989.	..	....	..	....	28 Dec 3, 97	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, '97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	114 Aug, '94	113	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917.	107¾	Jan 4	107¾	Jan 4	107¾ Jan 4	107¾	109
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909.	122⅝	Jan 7	122⅜	Jan 7	122⅝ Jan 7	122⅜	124¼
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	121¼ Dc 29, 97	..	122¾
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 5	128 Jan 5	124	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sept, '96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s.	106½	Jan 3	106	Jan 4	106¼ Jan 7	..	..
Do., do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106½ Mr 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	93⅞ Dc 27, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	89½ Ap 23,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	126 Sp 10, 97	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6, 1937.	..	....	..	....	122¼ Oc 27, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	106 No 27 97	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908.	..	....	..	....	107 Nov 9 97	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	111 No 23 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 25 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.	..	....	..	....	98 Ap 18 96	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	45	Jan 8	42	Jan 6	45 Jan 8	42	45
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	96	Jan 7	95	Jan 4	96 Jan 7	95½	96½
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	106 Sep 23 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	104 No 30 97	100	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	93	Jan 7	92	Jan 4	93 Jan 7	92	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov. 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937.	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 27 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912.	..	....	..	....	108 De 28 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921.	79½	Jan 8	78¼	Jan 4	79½ Jan 8	79	80
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	114 No 17 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918.	..	....	..	....	129 De 18 97	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927.	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San. Ant. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	60¾	Jan 8	59⅜	Jan 5	60¾ Jan 8	..	60¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	111 Mar 1 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943.	96¾	Jan 5	96½	Jan 3	96¾ Jan 5	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10.	103	Jan 8	100¼	Jan 4	103 Jan 8	100	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12.	..	....	..	....	109 De 14 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	93½	Jan 5	92½	Jan 6	93½ Jan 7	93	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	86	Jan 8	85½	Jan 5	86 Jan 8	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.	106	Jan 8	105½	Jan 5	106 Jan 8	104	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.	92⅞	Jan 7	92⅛	Jan 5	92¾ Jan 8	92¼	92⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	92 No 30 97	95	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	119 De 22 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	110 De 24 97	106½	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930.	..	....	..	....	115 No 12 97	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956.	110¾	Jan 7	110½	Jan 3	110⅝ Jan 8	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	122½ De 27, 97	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.	..	....	..	....	117 De 14, 97	..	..
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915.	122	Jan 4	122	Jan 4	122 Jan 4	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909.	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.	..	....	..	....	100 No 4, 97	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.	..	....	..	....	103½ De 29, 97	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936.	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.	112¾	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 3	112¾ Jan 3	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g.4½s,1939.	..	....	..	....	111½ Sep 28,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.	..	....	..	....	108 De 16, 97	..	..
St. L. Mkts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 1, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000.	100	Jan 7	97⅝	Jan 3	99⅜ Jan 8	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000.	30	Jan 8	28	Jan 4	28½ Jan 8	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.	122	Jan 5	122	Jan 5	122 Jan 5	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935.	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 7	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935.	..	....	..	....	104 Se 16, 97	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.	79	Jan 4	79	Jan 4	79 Jan 4	79	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	72½	Jan 7	72½	Jan 7	72½ Jan 7	70	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	89	Jan 8	88	Jan 7	89 Jan 8	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928.	104	Jan 7	103¾	Jan 8	103¾ Jan 8	102¾	105½
Union Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896.	..	....	..	....	103 De 31, 97	103	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897.	..	....	..	....	103 De 31, 97	103	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898.	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103 Jan 8	103	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	103½ De 30, 97	103	..
Do., g. 6s, 1896, T. C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	117	Jan 7	116½	Jan 7	117 Jan 7	115	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T. C. cts.,ex mat cps.	116½	Jan 7	113½	Jan 4	116½ Jan 7	115½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T. C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	118½	Jan 8	115	Jan 5	118 Jan 8	116	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	119½	Jan 8	116½	Jan 5	119¼ Jan 8	116½	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908.	..	....	..	....	103 De 31, 97	100	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Canada Southern—Books reopen.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Crescent City Railway—Dividend payable.
Flushing Gas and Electric Company—Annual meeting.
German-American—Annual meeting.
Greenwich Bank—Annual meeting.
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Orleans City and Lake—Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas—Dividend payable.
Northern Electric of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago—Annual meeting
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Southern Railway—Books reopen.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Bank City of New York—Annual meeting.
Bank of New York—Annual meeting.
Bank of North America—Annual meeting.
Bank of the Republic—Annual meeting.
Bank of the State of New York—Annual meeting.
Bowery Bank—Annual meeting.
Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Annual meeting.
Continental Trust Company—Books reopen.
Citizens' Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbia Bank—Annual meeting.
Continental Bank—Annual meeting.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Annual meeting.
Eagle Fire Insurance—Annual meeting.
Franklin Bank—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street Bank— Annual meeting.
Garfield Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover Bank—Annual meeting.
Hide and Leather Bank—Annual meeting.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Annual meeting.
Insurance Company, North America, (Philadelphia)—Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Annual meeting.
Liberty National Bank—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
New York County National Bank—Annual meeting.
Ninth National Bank—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago—Books reopen.
Second National Bank—Annual meeting.
Seventh National Bank—Annual meeting.
Standard National Bank—Annual meeting.
Tradesmen's National Bank—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual meeting.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Books reopen.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

American Sugar Refining—Annual meeting.
Capital Traction—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Columbia Bank—Books reopen.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery—Books reopen.
Kings County Elevated—Annual meeting.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
State Trust Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Electric—Books close.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Central of New Jersey Railroad—Books close.
Mexican Telegraph—Books close.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Baltimore Consolidated Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gas Light and Electric Company of Utica—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
International Button Hole Company—Dividend payable.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
New Jersey and New York Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Fort Saco and Portsmouth Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter and Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Reece Button Hole Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Wells Fargo Express—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$817,831
Exports in the same period	32,000
Net imports	$785,831
Net imports 1897	95,266
Net exports 1896	4,887,006
Net exports 1895	6,518,858

THE MONEY PLETHORA.

The present phenomenal conditions of money plethora in the great agricultural sections of the West have not only a far reaching bearing on general business and industrial conditions throughout the Nation, but also on the problems connected with the equalizing of capital distribution in all parts of the country.—Chicago Tribune.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	104	105
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	90
Baltimore City Passenger stk.	66	66½
Baltimore Cons. Ry. stock	24	24¼
Baltimore City Pas. 1st 5s	113½	114
Baltimore Traction Co. 1st 5s	115	115½
Balt. Trac. N. B. Div. 1st 5s	115½	116
Balt. Trac. conv. 5s	102½	103
Baltimore Central Ry. 6s	111	112
Baltimore Cent. Ry. cons. 5s	112	115
Balt. Cent. Ry. ext & imp 5s	110	111
Balt. City & Surb. Ry. 1st 5s	113½	114
Balt. Lake Roland El. 1st 5s	110	110½
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	31	33
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	80	83
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116½	118
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	195
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114½	115½
Brooklyn Elevated 1. r.	7	8
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Crosstown	253	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	122	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	80	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	150	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	40	40½
Consolidated Trac., N. J., 5s	99	100
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	321	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	102	107
42d & Grand Street	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	101	103
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pr	12	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	12	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	76
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	103
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	..
Rochester Ry	18	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	140	155
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	103	..
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	113
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	168	170
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	104	108
Twin City R. Trac. Co. com.	15	..
Twin City R. Trac. Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	145	175
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	111
West Chicago Street	104⅞	102⅝
West End, (Boston)	84¾	85
West End, (Boston,) pf.	103	104
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	165	173
Atlantic	130	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1,385	1,400
Colonial	180	..
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	835	..
Fifth Avenue	250	..
Franklin	230	240
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	455	500
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County	278	..
Knickerbocker	208	225
Lawyers' Surety	103	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	232	..
Mercantile	335	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	152	..
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,140	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	..
People's	244	247
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
State	190	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	277½	282½
Union	1,010	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	260	..
United States	1,175	1,200
Washington	230	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	107	110
Commonwealth	107	115
Continental	400	..
Eagle	237	241

Insurance Companies Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Empire City	100	105
Farragut	85	90
German-American	415	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	147	150
Home	195	200
Kings County, Brooklyn	178	185
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	160
New York	115	120
Niagara	165	170
North River	125	130
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	127	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	116	122
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	360
American Exchange	170	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	95
Central	165	170
Chase	500	..
Chatham	285	295
Chemical	4,000	4,250
Citizens'	125	135
City	700	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	197	200
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	136	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2800	3100
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	185	190
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	600	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	275	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	100	..
Hanover	365	..
Hide & Leather	88	..
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	520	525
Irving	145	152½
Leather Manufacturers'	165	173
Liberty	136	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	186	195
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	168	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Merchants'	146	148
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	240	..
New York	235	240
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	190
Park	265	267
People's	210	..
Phenix	92	97
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	155	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	173	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	105
Shoe & Leather	97	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	112
Third National	20	35
Tradesmen's	105	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	170	180
United States	210	..
Western	135	145
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis.	3¼	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.,T. S.,Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.,) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91	105
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	88½	90
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	..	20
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock.	33	36
American Strawboard	28	29
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	14	14½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	61	64
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. com.	70	..
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. pf.	100	103½
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	..	65
Celluloid Company	65	67
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	100	106
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	65	69
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	350	375
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	96
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	92	96
Clark Mile End Thread	80	..
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	25	30
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	30	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	55	65
Diamond Match Co.	142	144
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	43
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	38¼	38¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	95	96
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	106	112
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	7	12
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	106½	..
Hudson River Telephone	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	70
Lorillard pf.	115	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	24½	25
Malt Trust pf.	75	76
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	141½	143
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	49	52
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	48	58
Natural Gas Trust	100	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	..
N. Y. Biscuit	62½	63½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	105	107
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	97½	..
New York Air Brake	23	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	152
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106¼	..
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	43	46
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	69
Procter & Gamble	208	212
Procter & Gamble pref.	158	162
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	58
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	84	88
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	370½	372
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	96
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	10	13
Trenton Potteries pref.	50	53
Trow Directory pref.	39	43
Union Switch & Signal	30¾	31¾
Union Switch & Signal pf.	52½	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	31¼	..
U. S. Glass pf.	72½	..
Wagner Palace Car	156¾	157
Westinghouse Air Brake	105	..
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	112
Worthington Pump	21	23
Worthington Pump pref.	83	88

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	52¼	52¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	107¼	108
Bay State Gas inc.	70	85
Boston United 1st	91	92
Boston United 2d	70	72
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock w. i.	28½	30
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101	101½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	112
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	111	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116½	118½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.,) 1st 6s	98½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	89	91
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	100	102
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	90	93
Equitable	225	240
Equitable 1st 6s	102¾	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	92
Grand Rapids stock	74	75
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	73	76
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	92
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	101½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	102	103½
Mutual of New York	285	310
New Amsterdam	26	..
New Amsterdam pref.	73	75
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 5s	90	92
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	87	89
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	103
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

LATEST REPORTS OF RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS.

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings. Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	Jan. 1 to Latest Date. 1897.	1896.
Adirondack	October	$17,384	$15,693	$170,264	$165,332
Ala. Gt. Southern	4th week Dec.	48,002	49,497	1,643,270	1,540,073
Ala. Midland	October	62,698	62,832	568,086	521,363
Ala., N. O., Tex. & Pac. Junc.					
N. O. & N. E.	2d week Dec.	34,000	33,000	1,233,576	1,247,835
Ala. & Vicksburg	2d week Dec.	22,000	17,000	570,526	564,631
Vicksburg, Sh. & P.	2d week Dec.	16,000	14,000	511,027	534,798
Allegheny Valley	November	236,016	176,997	2,324,947	2,142,287
Ann Arbor	4th week Dec.	38,588	33,771	1,303,478	1,160,448
Ark. Midland	October	18,912	10,880	90,520	75,900
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	November	3,889,246	3,187,885	31,250,710	28,035,252
Atlanta & Charleston	September	143,490	149,902	1,213,081	1,110,070
Atlanta, Knox. & No.	November	28,016	22,593	263,405	259,101
Atlanta & W. P.	October	53,438	54,668	453,500	426,601
Atl. & Danv.	4th week Dec.	7,804	7,314	541,566	545,388
Austin & Northwest	October	16,111	26,689	140,658	217,665
Baltimore & Ohio	November	2,250,077	2,183,216	23,691,099	22,758,168
Baltimore & Ohio Southw.	4th week Dec.	207,932	205,837	6,452,014	6,147,632
Bath & Hammonds	October	10,590	10,374	29,200	29,466
Birmingham & Atlantic	November	4,243	2,506	23,351	21,533
Brunswick & West	October	60,061	53,858	479,048	503,366
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	4th week Dec.	86,508	82,282	3,454,364	3,337 784
Buffalo & Susquehanna	November	59,271	49,003	571,716	493,059
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	4th week Dec.	115,573	110,975	4,292,163	4,450,035
Canadian Pacific	4th week Dec.	797,000	691,000	24,046,792	20,681,508
Car. Midland	November	5,435	5,185	54,232	55,366
Central of Georgia	4th week Dec.	181,058	169,248	5,412,336	5,323,268
Central of New Jersey	November	1,154,651	1,148,621	11,635,165	11,634,355
Central Pacific	October	1,523,391	1,320,358	11,632,058	10,438,892
Charleston & Savannah	October	41,826	42,323	507,217	466,227
Char. & W. Car.	June	43,912	37,323	.....	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	4th week Dec.	409,206	315,560	11,370,269	10,375,194
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	November	3,803,208	2,823,310	30,413,710	31,221,403
Chicago & East. Illinois	4th week Dec.	101,566	88,253	4,110,125	3,884,735
Chicago Great Western	4th week Dec.	129,987	118,735	5,101,931	4,686,489
Chic., Ind. & L.	4th week Dec.	80,318	74,467	.....	.....
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	4th week Dec.	883,574	815,443	32,178,761	31,352,383
Chic. & Northwestern	November	3,204,711	2,478,833	30,798,960	29,730,715
Chic., Peo. & St. L.	November	72,808	66,251	752,620	800,209
Chic., Rock Island & P.	December	1,518,110	1,237,135	16,842,898	15,421,698
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	November	992,571	751,464	7,925,447	7,496,236
Chic., Ter. Tr. R. R.	1st week Dec.	23,546	21,510	.....	.....
Chic. & W. Mich.	4th week Dec.	35,060	33,100	1,630,356	1,615,019
Choc., Ok. & Gulf	3d week Dec.	20,875	15,939	1,207,196	1,030,488
Cin., G. & Ports.	November	5,158	4,882	.....	.....
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	December	340,212	304,082	3,658,780	3,371,650
Clev., Can. & So.	3d week Dec.	14,552	11,082	645,878	686,418
Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.	4th week Dec.	456,188	401,483	13,823,856	13,011,464
Peo. & Eastern	November	148,448	114,394	1,583,902	1,553,022
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	4th week Dec.	45,400	28,171	1,384,954	1,280,073
Colorado Midland	November	149,885	158,043	1,585,815	1,685,221
Col., H. V. & Tol.	December	262,631	205,930	2,533,606	2,480,924
Col. & Red Mount	July	6,841	.....	71,836	.....
Col., Sandusky & H.	3 weeks June.	46,964	49,826	348,874	342,999
Colusa & Lake	November	2,500	1,300	21,455	17,991
Crystal	October	1,309	540	11,171	9,280
Cumberland Valley	November	69,538	60,734	757,329	756,002
Denver & Rio Grande	4th week Dec.	226,400	164,700	7,620,203	6,221,110
Des Moines & Kan. City	3d week Dec.	3,056	2,689	156,218	116,386
Des Moines, N. & W.	November	37,486	36,832	391,233	409,592
Det., Grand Rapids & W.	4th week Dec.	34,869	31,006	1,301,943	1,178,440
Detroit & Lima No.	4th week Dec.	11,830	.....	.....	.....
Detroit & Mackinac	November	33,989	20,003	434,617	376,853
Duluth & Iron R.	October	235,811	130,931	2,463,402	1,920,193
Duluth, S. S. & At.	3d week Dec.	29,058	23,473	1,543,285	1,861,080
Elgin, Joliet & East.	December	129,924	82,850	1,202,541	1,278,103
Erie	November	2,956,020	2,874,327	30,343,777	28,796,314
Eureka Springs	October	4,499	4,681	53,331	50,997
Evansville & Indianapolis	4th week Dec.	9,937	8,055	291,497	292,373
Evansville & T. H.	4th week Dec.	31,583	26,526	1,104,755	1,065,270
Fitchburg	November	624,940	632,775	6,686,991	6,700,874
Flint & Père Marquette	4th week Dec.	80,615	73,523	2,785,465	2,594,619
Florida Central & Pen.	1st week Dec.	46,009	39,923	2,212,381	1,975,511
Fort Worth & Den. C.	4th week Dec.	35,400	22,290	1,302,713	1,010,879
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4th week Dec.	13,020	8,531	412,259	330,194
Gads. & At. U.	November	769	827	7,846	9,738
Georgia Railroad	4th week Dec.	48,521	50,283	1,610,959	1,558,788
Georgia & Alabama	4th week Dec.	34,326	21,896	1,122,203	868,422
Georgia, Car. & No.	November	83,706	83,489	815,237	771,146
Georgia So. & Florida	November	80,738	74,650	794,189	805,614
Grand Rapids & Ind.	3d week Dec.	35,766	31,807	1,918,908	1,851,724
Cin., R. & Fort W.	3d week Dec.	7,518	6,907	392,613	384,056
Traverse City	3d week Dec.	698	548	38,277	43,794
Mus., G. R. & I.	3d week Dec.	1,561	2,546	112,981	118,054
Total all lines	3d week Dec.	45,543	41,808	2,462,889	2,397,628
Grand Trunk system	4th week Dec.	731,769	622,506	23,471,172	22,705,869
Chic. & Grand Trunk	4th week Dec.	103,703	103,600	3,083,327	3,150,996
Det., Gr. H. & M.	week Dec.	31,623	34,196	988,785	958,121
Cin., Sag. & Mac.	n week Dec.	4,384	3,632	123,694	127,108
Tol., S. & Musk.	4th week Dec.	3,147	3,024	111,509	83,829
Great Northern—					
St. P., M. & M.	December	1,520,266	1,273,469	16,691,071	15,771,859
East. of Minn.	December	153,479	137,640	1,970,627	1,933,745
Montana Central	December	198,439	166,281	2,085,726	1,926,488
Total system	December	1,881,184	1,577,390	20,747,424	19,632,092
Gulf, B'mnt & K. C.	November	14,053	10,242	118,078	87,285
Gulf & Chicago	November	8,475	6,490	44,630	42,732
Hoosac Tunnel & Will.	November	4,684	3,218	.....	.....
Houston & Texas Central	October	389,691	466,389	2,879,217	2,932,811
Illinois Central	November	2,534,427	1,869,566	22,138,724	19,686,775
Ind., Dec. & West.	November	36,017	36,591	.....	.....
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	October	65,329	66,636	625,073	628,328
Ind. & Great Northern	4th week Dec.	113,832	121,370	3,645,045	3,523,184
Interoc. (Mex.)	Week Dec. 18.	51,600	45,140	2,553,710	2,234,258
Iowa Central	4th week Dec.	52,438	39,576	1,728,221	1,725,374
Iron Railway	November	3,750	3,283	35,256	39,880
Jack., T. & K. W.	November	25,209	22,174	273,855	282,280
Kanawha & Mich.	4th week Dec.	13,223	15,057	532,675	461,966
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & M.	4th week Dec.	109,787	95,589	4,868,489	4,434,724
Kan. City, Mem. & Bir.	3d week Dec.	41,468	32,068	1,209,317	1,188,877
Kansas City, N. W.	November	37,080	28,893	329,290	255,034
Kansas City & Omaha	4th week Dec.	7,158	4,833	242,855	123,187
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	4th week Dec.	84,068	33,882	2,416,263	800,021
Kansas City Sub. Belt	4th week Dec.	12,880	13,071	496,134	340,410
Keokuk & Western	3d week Dec.	7,714	7,326	404,117	380,294
Lake Erie, All. & So.	October	5,885	7,380	51,831	49,784
Lake Erie & Western	4th week Dec.	114,731	104,765	3,438,743	3,344,273
Lehigh & Hudson	November	41,985	32,088	351,218	358,832
Lehigh Valley Railroad	October	2,343,539	2,117,217	.....	.....
Lehigh Val. Coal Company	October	2,536,334	2,081,871	.....	.....
Lexington & East.	October	17,447	13,747	173,157	166,083
Long Island Railroad	November	307,809	275,565	3,866,558	3,694,443
Long Island system	November	316,072	283,253	4,209,038	4,057,099
Los Angeles Term.	November	6,597	4,581	85,865	78,548
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	3d week Dec.	27,407	21,469	1,415,744	1,454,879
Louis., H. & St. L.	4th week Dec.	15,905	12,225	510,223	453,946
Louisville & Nashville	4th week Dec.	572,990	556,736	20,834,126	20,263,546
Macon & Birmingham	November	8,720	6,570	60,478	56,562
Manistique	November	2,335	2,194	105,720	110,638
Memphis & Charleston	3d week Nov.	28,075	32,637	1,223,072	1,135,172
Mexican Central	4th week Dec.	393,445	356,909	12,836,945	10,208,017
Mexican International	September	242,188	214,844	2,259,747	2,110,013
Mexican National	4th week Dec.	155,770	180,131	5,963,131	5,173,659
Mexican Northern	October	50,831	41,067	498,141	625,111
Mexican Railway	Week Dec. 18.	78,000	79,500	3,628,754	3,139,100
Mexican Southern	3d week Dec.	13,640	12,290	661,751	532,779
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4th week Dec.	47,705	44,653	2,145,949	1,994,428
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	4th week Dec.	90,234	70,035	3,917,604	3,679,814
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	4th week Dec.	386,210	229,602	11,973,766	11,746,244
Missouri Pacific & Iron M.	4th week Dec.	905,000	751,000	24,885,000	22,011,960
Central Branch	4th week Dec.	36,000	29,000	1,125,000	781,009
Total	4th week Dec.	941,000	780,000	26,010,000	22,792,969
Mobile & Birmingham	November	40,151	36,142	277,133	301,289
Mobile & Ohio	December	400,600	367,132	4,013,079	3,715,761
Mont. & Mex. Gulf	October	117,868	101,992	1,161,800	935,.79
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	November	468,450	403,768	5,002,550	4,571,016
Nel. & Fort Sh.	October	13,114	7,718	.....	.....
Nevada Central	October	4,305	3,498	33,310	29,787
N. Y. C. & H. R.	December	3,674,592	3,638,168	45,609,139	44,075,029
N. Y., Ont. & West.	4th week Dec.	97,021	88,709	3,933,682	3,858,813
N. Y., Susq. & W.	November	220,601	219,654	2,036,279	2,067,753
Norfolk & Western	4th week Dec.	156,169	167,786	10,859,942	11,081,866
Northeastern (Ga.)	October	9,228	8,295	52,088	52,044
Northeastern (S. C.)	June	36,201	41,434	.....	.....
Northern Central	November	615,187	551,807	6,146,263	5,766,482
Northern Pacific	4th week Dec.	540,396	406,016	20,997,633	18,850,757
Ohio River	4th week Dec.	21,128	19,632	967,709	968,671
Ohio River & Chas.	November	18,821	17,391	168,168	168,519
Ohio River & L. E.	November	2,449	2,007	.....	.....
Ohio Southern	November	75,443	33,852	633,706	658,841
Omaha, Kansas City & E.	3d week Dec.	15,051	13,724	661,177	594,871
Oregon Imp. Co.	October	349,602	277,353	3,251,600	2,720,563
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	4th week Dec.	126,319	77,096	5,619,169	4,940,439
Oregon Short Line	October	586,858	570,009	4,860,209	4,674,806
Pacific Mail	November	338,080	324,051	3,853,407	3,879,623
Pennsylvania	November	5,319,994	5,248,424	59,405,273	56,904,272
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	4th week Dec.	43,805	46,454	918,417	879,054
Petersburg	November	42,766	42,346	519,901	508,938
Philadelphia & Erie	October	538,062	527,561	3,758,893	3,684,581
Philadelphia & Reading	November	1,[illegible]717	2,003,801	19,365,838	19,295,127
Coal & Iron Company	November	2,[illegible]059	2,030,039	20,423,545	20,966,722
Total both companies	November	4,151,776	4,033,840	39,789,381	40,261,849
Phil., Read. & N. E.	November	68,213	54,262	636,894	632,291
Phil., Wil. & B.	November	753,859	672,259	8,197,246	8,205,918
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	November	1,384,294	1,008,620	13,580,709	13,206,683
Pitts., Lisb. & W'n.	November	4,971	3,370	42,443	30,686
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	November	75,149	53,704	586,998	580,957
Pittsburg & Western	4th week Dec.	39,752	39,349	1,713,533	1,700,001
Pitts., Clev. & Tol.	4th week Dec.	22,412	18,204	887,436	759,572
Pitts., Penn. & F.	4th week Dec.	6,138	6,423	368,195	374,523
Total system	4th week Dec.	68,302	63,976	2,976,511	2,841,348
Pitts., Young. & A.	November	158,765	95,084	1,381,397	1,313,209
Rich., Fredericksburg & P.	November	55,260	48,939	643,499	642,464
Rich. & Petersburg	November	25,496	25,346	309,179	313,402
Rio Grande Junction	October	48,002	29,084	.....	.....
Rio Grande Southern	4th week Dec.	14,040	7,836	387,206	448,078
Rio Grande Western	3d week Dec.	57,500	46,250	2,864,279	2,334,693
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4th week Dec.	31,400	20,900	1,158,021	724,168
St. L., Ch. & St. P.	November	32,353	25,776	275,308	272,347
St. L., K. & So.	November	8,200	6,600	60,142	.....
St. Louis & San Francisco	4th week Dec.	140,978	139,681	6,458,068	6,039,591
St. L. Southwest.	4th week Dec.	154,300	158,800	4,884,114	4,883,251
St. Paul & Duluth.	December	118,483	107,405	1,608,569	1,537,461
San Antonio & A. P.	November	205,414	233,004	1,861,431	1,899,815
San Francisco & N. P.	November	67,996	58,524	746,336	693,511
Santa Fé, Pres. & Ph.	October	62,941	52,077	.....	.....
Savannah, Fla. & West.	October	299,922	320,441	2,514,771	2,822,563
Seaboard & Roanoke	July	65,271	59,064	.....	.....
Sher., Shrev. & So.	4th week Nov.	12,894	13,867	290,888	272,845
Silver Springs, O. & G.	October	12,974	16,882	161,819	161,528
Silverton	November	5,000	7,044	.....	.....
Sioux City & Nor.	October	43,562	42,476	222,985	184,330
So. Haven & East.	November	1,899	2,599	24,742	25,863
Southern Pacific Company—					
Gal., Har. & San Antonio.	October	286,134	533,047	3,601,611	4,135,998
Louisiana West.	October	21,528	106,916	739,945	745,776
Morgan's L. & T.	October	223,100	630,943	3,987,194	4,083,855
N. Y., T. & Mex.	October	53,133	36,925	281,301	219,403
Texas & New Orleans.	October	79,343	130,911	1,192,804	1,106,714
Atlantic Properties	October	685,668	1,484,730	9,955,037	10,461,488
Pacific system	November	3,302,000	2,682,970	31,648,676	29,118,917
Total of all	November	4,896,775	4,503,802	46,077,705	44,321,843
Southern Pacific of Cal.	October	916,769	949,172	8,395,835	8,289,805
Southern Pacific of Ariz.	October	196,030	224,893	2,071,627	1,846,165
Southern Pacific of New M.	October	98,623	106,127	1,096,937	935,023
Northern Railway	October	220,484	236,126	1,873,049	1,840,290
Southern Railway	4th week Dec.	523,943	497,570	19,693,970	18,866,970
Spokane Falls & Northern	October	49,521	44,089	518,678	356,995
Stony Cl. & C. Mt.	November	1,092	1,381	33,895	38,562
Texas Central	3d week Dec.	8,704	9,911	334,769	285,200
Texas & Pacific	4th week Dec.	283,990	262,262	7,499,708	6,825,144
Tex., S. V. & N. W.	September	4,569	3,597	.....	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central.	4th week Dec.	50,629	47,114	1,721,244	1,797,609
Toledo, P. & West.	3d week Dec.	20,638	18,488	917,582	924,044
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	4th week Dec.	60,414	58,061	2,269,164	2,162,898
Union Pacific—					
Union Pacific Railroad	October	1,798,789	1,694,087	13,307,419	11,843,361
Ach. Col. & P. / Ach. J. C. & W.	October	48,503	36,206	421,996	270,321
Central Branch	4th week Dec.	36,000	20,000	1,125,000	781,009
Cent. Branch & Pacific lines	October	103,547	80,198	924,925	621,580
Grand total	October	2,111,066	1,930,831	15,703,334	13,525,722
Union P., Den. & G.	3d week Dec.	89,438	73,416	3,460,281	3,037,104
Wabash	4th week Dec.	337,330	303,034	12,206,198	11,963,904
Waco & Northwest.	October	21,523	37,054	182,729	211,263
W. Jersey & Seashore.	November	147,463	145,902	2,387,368	2,402,102
West Va. Cent. & Pitts.	November	96,142	91,353	.....	.....
West Va. & Pitts.	September	38,208	35,345	293,574	291,683
Western of Ala.	October	45,336	67,813	480,136	469,576
West. N. Y. & Penn.	4th week Dec.	81,700	67,400	3,132,900	3,030,651
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	4th week Dec.	41,963	32,825	1,197,016	1,297,960
Wil., Columbia & Augusta	June	39,532	38,977	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central	4th week Dec.	112,236	82,983	4,520,294	4,259,077
Wrights. & Tenn.	November	9,158	8,289	80,608	84,750
York Southern	November	6,080	5,718	64,396	63,280

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings. Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	Jan. 1 to Latest Date. 1897.	1896.
Akron, Bedford & Clev.	November	$6,883	$8,675	$94,338	$90,694
Amsterdam St. Railway	November	4,517	3,927	45,278	45,194
Atlanta Railway	November	6,945	6,175	82,537	79,965
Atlantic Coast Elec.	October	7,721	6,282	.....	.....
Atlantic H'lands, Red Bank & Long Branch Elec. Ry.	November	2,883	2,103	38,582	.....
Baltimore Con. Railway	December	188,033	179,675	2,324,476	2,260,188
Bath St. Ry. (Maine)	November	1,483	1,424	18,829	19,020
Bay Cities Consol.	November	6,344	6,559	.....	.....
Binghamton St. Railway	November	11,991	10,233	.....	.....
Bridgeport Traction	November	25,765	23,84[illegible]	293,814	296,883
Brockton Con. St. Railway	November	25,889	23,8[illegible]	314,929	293,933
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—					
Brooklyn Heights	December	446,799	432,750	5,383,762	5,277,256
B'klyn, Queens & Sub.					
Buffalo Railway	September			1,017,129	1,028,547
Charleston City Railway	November	12,970			
Cin. & Miami Val. Trac.	August	9,471	.....	.....	.....
Citizens' St. Ry. (Indp.)	December	87,650	77,378	.....	.....
City Electric (Rome, Ga.)	November	1,637	1,606	21,227	18,825
Cleveland Electric	November	138,826	126,058	1,485,535	1,499,270
Cleveland, Painsv. & E.	November	7,319	5,654	80,393	.....
Columbus St. Ry. (O.)	3d week Dec.	12,900	11,459	.....	.....
Coney Island & Brooklyn	September	.....	.....	287,808	273,308
Consolidated Trac. (N. J.)	November	253,700	229,574	.....	.....
Danv. Gas, Electric Light & Street Railway	November	10,141	.....	95,785	.....
Denver Con. Tramway	November	57,088	53,059	658,378	606,614
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry.	3 weeks Dec.	65,077	59,801	1,067,960	1,009,947
Detroit Electric Railway	November	31,703	31,763	358,287	388,227
Duluth Street Railway	November	16,242	15,915	173,113	197,603
Englewood & Chicago	September	6,357	.....	.....	.....
Erie Electric Motor Co.	November	11,156	10,441	128,661	139,187
Galveston City Railway	September	18,542	19,148	163,399	161,696
Harrisburg Traction	November	18,883	15,958	.....	.....
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort El. Ry.	November	3,320	3,270	38,079	33,839
Hoosick Railway	October	619	600	6,541	7,233
Interstate Con. of N. At'boro.	November	10,182	9,738	119,006	114,023
Kingston City Railway	November	4,474	4,296	50,220	49,779
Lehigh Traction	November	8,480	9,389	99,945	111,226
London St. Railway (Can.)	November	7,496	6,558	92,740	86,510
Lowell, Law. & Hav.	November	32,264	28,481	407,345	379,833
Metropolitan (Kansas City)	4th week Dec.	54,563	47,031	1,861,877	1,773,174
Metro. West Side (Chicago)	November	98,817	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery Street Railway	November	2,476	4,802	49,964	52,596
Montreal Street Railway	November	110,899	100,787	1,247,782	1,172,816
Nassau Elec. (B'klyn)	November	138,527	119,943	1,764,396	1,343,140
Newburg Electric	November	5,713	5,121	77,345	80,541
New London St. Railway	November	3,150	3,042	50,276	50,346
New Orleans Traction	November	89,042	104,231	1,129,325	1,212,905
North Shore Traction	3d week Dec.	24,455	21,983	1,413,071	1,403,628
Ogdensburg St. Ry.	November	2,216	1,343	18,690	16,163
Paterson Railway	November	28,830	23,618	317,386	293,719
Po'keepsie & Wapp. Falls.	November	6,351	6,011	80,227	80,069
Richmond Traction	November	9,408	7,115	.....	.....
Rochester Railway	September	.....	.....	589,898	652,373
Rox., Ch. H. & Nor.	November	5,240	5,143	79,980	73,026
Schuylkill Traction	September	8,523	8,480	67,088	72,816
Schuylkill Valley Traction	November	4,902	.....	55,818	.....
Scranton & Carbondale	November	3,547	.....	.....	.....
Scranton & Pittston	November	5,804	.....	.....	.....
Scranton Railway	November	33,284	30,201	329,492	320,756
Syracuse East Side Ry.	November	2,344	2,741	29,587	34,622
Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry.	November	38,765	31,082	393,145	385,054
Terre Haute Elec. Ry.	September	14,250	13,705	111 790	120,341
Third Avenue (N. Y.)	September	.....	.....	1,335,425	2,000,807
Toronto Railway	November	88,608	74,617	958,946	893,781
Twin City Rapid Transit	November	169,073	161,344	1,801,966	1,868,420
Union (New Bedford)	November	16,239	16,630	198,793	204,030
United Trac. (Pittsburg)	December	127,504	.....	.....	.....
United Trac. (Providence)	November	141,881	131,643	1,582,134	1,581,234
United Trac. (Reading)	December	14,008	13,107	194,017	180,494
Wakefield & Stone	November	3,937	3,592	55,423	53,178
Waterbury Traction	November	22,442	22,213	294,341	220,904
West Chicago St. Railway	December	825,579	810,392	.....	.....
Wheeling Railway	November	14,436	12,781	153,119	153,009
Wilkesbarre & Wy. Valley	November	42,236	41,247	447,054	451,393

Compilations by The Financial and Commercial Chronicle Saturday, Jan. 8, corrected to Monday, Jan. 10, 1898.

MASON, LEWIS & CO.
BANKERS,

67 Milk Street, Boston.
171 La Salle Street, Chicago.

OFFER FOR SALE

Troy, N. Y.	3½s
Cleveland, Ohio	4s
Newton, Mass.	4s
Farmington, N. H.	4s
Sedalia, Mo.	4½s
South Omaha, Neb.	7s
Astoria, Ill.	5s
Momence, Ill.	5s
Trinidad, Col. (Gold)	5s
Lake County, Ind.	5s
West Chicago St. R. R., first mortgage	5s
South Side Elevated R. R. (Chicago) first mortgage	4½s

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Rudulph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
John E. Searles,	James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming.
John J. McCook.	L. C. Weir.
Oliver Ames.	Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The case of the money market was accentuated last week. Money and discount rates have fallen and it is expected that terms for deposits soon will be lower. One cause for the relapse has been the disappearance of the Continental gold demand, which has resulted in a fall in the price for bars.

On the Stock Exchange business increased last week substantially. Consols were dull and lower because of the belief that England will provide for the direct loan to China by the sale of consols. Colonials also were heavy on the appearance of the New South Wales and Western Australia 3 per cent. loans.

In home railways there was a sharp rise, on the belief that the engineers' strike is ended.

American railroad securities, after dropping at the beginning of the week, took a sudden bound upward Wednesday, chiefly on New York buying, the English demand being very moderate. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern shares increased 5½ points; New York Central, 4 points; Union Pacific, 2¾; Illinois Central, 2; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, ex dividend, 1½; Erie general mortgage, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, 1, and Reading firsts, 1 point. The rest of the American lines showed minor increases.

There was big buying of Canadian Railway shares. The rise in Grand Trunks ranged from 1½ to 5½ points, and Canadian Pacifics went up 3¾ points.

Argentine and Mexican railway securities were also in good demand.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £768,559 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.01, became 39.17 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,575,000f. gold, and gained 875,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 8, total transactions included 1,806,794 shares of stock, 17,162,700 bonds, with $195,300 Government and $3,200 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 9, '97.	Jan. 8, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	706,176	1,806,794 Inc.	1,100,618
Banks	79	210 Inc.	131
Mining	3,700	800 Dec.	2,900

There were no declines.

January Investments.

State of Massachusetts	Gold 3s
City of Boston	4s
City of Newton	4s
City of Taunton	4s
City of Lynn	4s
City of St. Louis	Gold 3.65s
Town of Warren, R. I.	Gold 4s
Town of Cranston, R. I.	Gold 4s
City of Bay City, Mich.	5s
Old Colony Rd.	4s
Maine Central Rd.	4s
New England Telephone Co.	6s

Blodget, Merritt & Co.,
16 CONGRESS STREET,
BOSTON.

AMERICAN LOAN
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS 500,000

A legal depository of moneys paid into Court and for Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and Trustees.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Trustees under Mortgages, Transfer Agents, and Registrars of Stock.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chas. Francis Adams, 2d.	Samuel Little,
Oakes A. Ames,	S. E. Peabody,
Edwin F. Atkins,	Francis Peabody,
Isaac T. Burr,	Albert A. Pope,
Samuel Carr,	N. W. Rice,
F. Gordon Dexter,	R. E. Robbins,
David P. Kimball,	W. B. Thomas,
Henry D. Hyde.	

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.
E. A. COFFIN, Treasurer.

NEW LOAN
Woonsocket, R. I.
REGISTERED
GOLD BONDS
$100,000
DUE IN 28 YEARS

Price and further data on application.

W. J. HAYES & SONS
7 Exchange Place, Boston
Philadelphia Bank Bldg. Philadelphia

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Franklin Trust Company,
Montague, Cor. Clinton St., Brooklyn

Geo. H. Southard, Prest. Jas. R. Cowing, 2d Vice Prest. and Sec.
Wm. H. Wallace, Vice Prest. Crowell Hadden, Jr., Asst. Sec.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $982,680

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	Crowell Hadden,
Edwin Packard,	H. E. Pierrepont,
John Winslow,	Geo. M. Olcott,
Darwin R. James,	Geo. H. Southard,
Wm. H. Wallace,	Theodore Dreier,
Joseph E. Brown,	Thos. E. Stillman,
Franklin E. Taylor,	Martin Joost,
D. H. Houghtaling,	Geo. M. Coit,
Albro J. Newton,	Robt. B. Woodward,
Stewart L. Woodford.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Wm. H. Wallace,	Joseph E. Brown,
Geo. M. Olcott,	Robt. B. Woodward,
Geo. H. Southard.	

Authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, or Committee, and as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations or Municipalities.

Legal Depository for Court Moneys.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

Checks on this Company will be paid through the New York Clearing House.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
101 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, N. Y., (Borough of Brooklyn.)

Capital..... $500,000.00
Undivided Profits..... $297,967.59

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows interest on daily balances subject to check and special rates on deposits returnable on specified dates.

Accounts of Individuals, Business Firms, Corporations, Financial, Religious and Charitable Institutions solicited.

Designated by Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as a legal Depository for moneys paid into court.

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, President.
WILLIAM DICK, JOHN TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
O. F. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
H. F. BURNS, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash'r.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.
OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

BONDS.

R. R. & Miss.	$7,799,000	$17,162,700 Inc.	$9,363,700
State	166,000	3,200 Dec.	162,800
Government	112,000	195,300 Inc.	83,300

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	3½	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Mo., Kan. T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	National Lead pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Brook. Union Gas	3⅜	N. J. Central	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	N. Y. Central	4⅛
Can. Southern	2⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5⅞
Chi. Gt. West	1⅛	Nor. Pacific	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Nor. Pacific pf.	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¼	Or. Imp., 4th in. pd.	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Or. R. & Nav.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Or. Short Line	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	2¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Consol. Gas	3	Pullman Car	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Reading	1⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Ft. W. & Den. City	1¾	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅛
General Electric	2⅜	Third Avenue	4
Illinois Central	3½	Union Pacific	2⅛
Iowa Central pf.	3	Union Pac., D. & G.	2⅜
Kan. C., P. & G.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Laclede Gas	2½	West. Union Tel.	1⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf., 1st as. pd.	1⅜
Lake Shore	5		

Stocks Declined.

N. Y., Sus. & W.	10	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	5¾

***

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1⅜	Or. Sh. Line Inc. A.	2⅛
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	Or. Sh. Line Inc. B.	5
Ch. Term. & T., t. r.	3	Or. R. R. & N. 4s	1¼
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	1⅜	Rio G. & W. 1st	1⅝
Col. Mid. con., all in. pd.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. Con. 4s	1
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	St. Paul Con. 7s	1
Commercial Cable 4s	1	St. P. 1st, I. & D. Ext.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. Con.	1½	Seattle, L. & E. 1st	3
Erie gen. lien	1¼	South. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st	2¾	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	2¾
Houston & Tex. gen.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½
K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝
K. Pac. Con., t. r.	6	Tex. Pac. 1st	2⅜
K. & Texas 2d	1⅝	Tex. Pac. 2d	1¼
Lehigh & W. B. Con. asst.	1¾	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Met. St. Ry. 5s	2¼	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	U. Pac. 6s, '97 x M. C.	3
Mo. Pac. Con.	2	U. Pac. 6s, '98 x M. C.	3
Mobile & O. new 6s	1	U. Pac. 6s, '99 x M. C.	3
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 6s	3¼	U. Pac. pur. money	3⅜
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5	½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	3
N. Pac. prior lien	½	Wilkes & East 1st	4¼

There were no declines.

THE LONG ISLAND
Loan and Trust Company
No. 203 Montague St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.00
SURPLUS.....$450,000.00

This surplus has accumulated from the successful administration of the business of the company since its organization in 1884, and has not in any way been created by contribution from stockholders.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD MERRITT, President.
DAVID G. LEGGET, Vice-President.
FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company,
Manufacturers Building,
No. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capital, $500,000. Surplus, $500,000.

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, Vice President.
WILLIAM J. MATHESON, 2d Vice President.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William H. Nichols,	Charles E. Keator,
William J. Matheson,	Robert Gair,
William J. Coombs,	Henry Batterman,
Lowell M. Palmer,	J. Adolph Mollenhauer,
Sanford H. Steele,	A. J. Pouch,
John H. Hanan,	John C. Orr,
John H. Schumann,	Royal C. Peabody,
James H. Oilphant,	William Vogel,
Silas Tuttle,	John H. Ireland,
William A. Nash,	Edward Hinman,
H. B. Haigh,	E. T. Bedford,
E. Dwight Church,	Chas. O. Gates.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Private and Business Accounts Solicited

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 / Surplus, 1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Acting President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice-President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP,	D. O. MILLS,
DUDLEY OLCOTT,	FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
GEO. A. HARDIN,	C. P. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD R. JUDSON,	BRADLEY MARTIN,
J. W. ELLIS,	HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE,	J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL,	HENRY B. PLANT,
RICHARD MORTIMER,	WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL THOMAS,	GEO. HENRY WARREN
JOHN E. PARSONS,	ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
JOHN T. TERRY,	HAMILTON SMITH,
	HALEY FISKE.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
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